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Italian Affairs

Vol. VIII

No. 4

JULY - AUGUST 1959

*DOCUMENTS
and NOTES*

ROME

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Front cover :

Viterbo - La Casa dei Papi

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The Senior Council of Magistrates

Juridical and political reasons for its existence.

Composition, structure, attributes and functions

Any modern state, modelled on democratic principles, is based on three traditional powers — legislative, executive and judicial — but the structure has lost much of that mechanical nature which characterised early theories on the idea of guaranteed independence of each power. Today, considerations of a practical type, and the desire for balanced authority, have led to close forms of collaboration of all three without there being any interference.

For the purpose of safeguarding this principle, the Constitution of the Italian Republic requires that judicial organs be under the supervision of a controlling body, which expresses the independence of relative procedure from other State powers. This controlling body is known as the « Senior Council of Magistrates » and, although its constitutional nature has been the object of some contrasting views, it represents a novelty in Republican trends, although it is only its name which has anything in common with the Senior Council foreseen under Article 213, etc., on the judicial structure (Royal Decree No. 12 of January 30, 1941), and with the body, again with the same name, considered under Decree No. 511, of May 31, 1946, on the protection of the magistracy.

It was only with the appointment of the new Senior Council, created under Article 104 of the Constitution, and dealt with in *Law No. 195 of March 24, 1958*, that the principle of « an autonomous organ, independent of all other powers » was correctly interpreted. To avoid any possible inconveniences, that might arise from the formation of a closed caste, it should be understood that the self-government exercised by the Senior Council should not be regarded in the corporative sense, but considered as a guarantee of the freedom of judges from executive power and their competence in dealing with the status of the magistrates. Furthermore, the composition of the Senior Council, which includes members chosen from Parliament and operates under

the President of the Republic, is more than sufficient to allay any possible fears, and points to the fact that judicial power is closely connected to public will, in the name of which justice is administered.

The Constitution only gives an outline of the basic structure of the Council, which is more amply dealt with in Law No. 195 of 1958, and under the relative *Norms and Rules for Coordination* contained in the Presidential decree of September 16, 1958, No. 916.

Elaboration of the law dealing with the appointment of this body was a lengthy and complex undertaking because of the delicacy of the technical, juridical and political questions that were involved. It eventually proved successful after examination of the many suggestions offered by competent quarters and analysis by leading lawyers and legal associations. The structure and objectives of the new body were gradually clarified, and a step was made from the abstract to the practical phase thanks to the great encouragement received from the Privy Seal.

Composition

Three persons have the right to sit on the Senior Council by virtue of office. They are the President of the Republic, who heads it, the First President and the Procurator General of the Supreme Court of Cassation. The remaining twenty-one members are elected as follows: two thirds by the magistrates and one third by Parliament which must meet in joint session. Candidates may be chosen from among university lecturers specializing in legal studies, or lawyers who have been in practice for a minimum period of fifteen years. A three fifths majority is required during ballot in the joint Parliamentary sitting but, if there will be a second ballot, a three fifths majority of the actual voters is sufficient.

The members elected by the magistrates include six candidates from the Court of Cassation, of which two must hold senior office, four from magistrates of the Court of Appeal and four from magistrates sitting in the lower courts who have a minimum of four years in practice. All magistrates participate in the elections, with the exception of auditors and magistrates who have been suspended from their functions. However, each magistrate may only vote for those candidates belonging to his own category.

Members of the Court of Cassation vote in the Supreme Court, but the other magistrates cast their ballots in four colleges (with Milan, Bologna, Rome and Naples as the leading centres) and a representative of the Court of Appeal and the lower courts is elected in each one. The magistrate who obtains the majority of votes is considered elected

or, in the case of more than one candidate receiving the same number of votes, the candidate who has seniority in service.

Those persons elected to the Senior Council hold office for four years and may not be immediately re-elected. Membership of the Senior Council and membership of Parliament is incompatible, and no member may belong to Regional Councils, the Constitutional Court or be appointed Minister or Undersecretary of State. These rulings have been introduced in order to guarantee respect of the principle of autonomy and the division of powers.

Those members elected by Parliament, as long as they hold office, may not be registered in the Rolls and may not exercise the profession of lawyer. They may not undertake any commercial activity or become members of the board of any commercial company, nor may they take part in legal cases for which they may be suitable because of special merits in any particular field. Member magistrates may not participate in any competitive examinations or selection boards which may concern their promotion to higher office, nor may they assume administrative posts unless they have withdrawn from the Senior Council for a minimum of one year or have ceased to hold office for any legal reason. These regulations ensure that members of the Council do not pursue personal interests during the period they are in office.

Considering the body from the structural viewpoint, it is composed of a Presidential Committee which has the task of promoting and carrying out the decisions taken by the Council, and to administer the funds which are voted to the said Council for its functions. Special committees are also appointed for the purpose of informing the Council on special legal matters, while a Commission advances proposals for appointment of senior officials. Another section is responsible for instituting disciplinary measures against any member of the profession who violates the legal code. A Secretariat, directly dependent on the presidential committee and composed of four magistrates, is responsible for general administrative work.

Attributes

Apart from those matters concerning the internal structure of the Senior Council (control of admission of those components elected by the magistrates and the eligibility of those candidates elected by Parliament, decisions over complaint which may be made in relation to elections, appointment of a vice-chairman from among parliamentary candidates, nomination of magistrates to the Secretariat, rulings on the functions of the Council), members are also able to take decisions

on a wide range of questions after proper discussions, proposals and opinions.

Above all, the Council is responsible for deliberating on all questions concerning the *status* of the magistrate (admission to competitive examination for promotion, particular merits, the area in which he will exercise his powers, promotions, transfers). It also takes decisions on the appointment or dismissal of vice-praetors, Justices of the Peace, their assistants and persons extraneous to the magistracy. The powers exercised by the last three categories may be transferred to the chief judges of the Court of Appeal for eventual decision. The Council also applies disciplinary sanctions, and is generally responsible for all questions which the law considers to be of its competence.

The Senior Council may also make proposals to the Ministry of Justice relative to modifications to circuits and on all matters which concern the organization and functioning of the courts and legal services.

It is a body that may also advise the Ministry on Bills dealing with the structure of the magistracy, the administration of justice and all and any subjects which are related in any way. No influence on the part of individuals or groups is permitted to interfere with the action of the Senior Council in its deliberations on administration of justice or the behaviour of the magistrates.

Decisions reached by members of the Senior Council in relation to the tasks and responsibilities of the magistrates may not be applied immediately. They are generally included in decrees issued by the President of the Republic (or in ministerial decrees when the law so permits) and countersigned by the Minister of Justice.

Appeal against such decisions may only be made to the Council of State on the grounds of legitimacy. Disciplinary action, which results in suspension from office, may be appealed against and discussed during joint meetings of the magistrates of the Court of Cassation.

According to Article 110 of the Constitution and accepting the competence of the Senior Council, the Ministry of Justice shall be responsible for organization and functioning of all services connected with the administration of justice.

The principle of ministerial responsibility in this sector has called for a very clear definition of the respective attributes and the question of relations between the Senior Council and the Ministry. In order to avoid any tendency of the Council to become a body which may operate independent of Government, it has been agreed and established that the Ministry of Justice shall be responsible for the following:

the power to formulate requests and observations on the *status* of the magistrates; the power to advance proposals, in agreement with a special Commission of the Senior Council, concerning the grant-

ing of administrative posts, excluding that of Senior Praetor; the power to promote disciplinary action (a power which is also enjoyed by the Procurator General of the Court of Cassation); power to require the chief judges of the courts to furnish particulars on cases brought before them and to draft opportune reports; power to exercise all other privileges and attributes as foreseen under the legal code and generally concerning organization and the functions of all services. Further, the Minister may also attend meetings held by the Senior Council, when so requested by the Chairman or when he himself judges his presence to be opportune. He may not attend meeting during which members are discussing specific agendas.

Functions

The Senior Council shall start operations immediately after members have been sworn in. The period of four years during which members are in office shall begin from this date. The Council shall be convoked and presided over by its own Chairman or, in the case of absence or inability to attend, by the vice-chairman.

Matters which are to be discussed during each meeting are to be brought to the attention of the Ministry prior to discussions and the Minister has the power to make such observations as he thinks fit. Decisions taken by the Senior Council shall only be considered valid if they are made in the presence of at least fifteen members, with a minimum of ten magistrates. The reading of a report drafted by a competent Commission or an oral report given by a member of such a Commission shall be voted and the majority verdict accepted.

The Senior Council, in view of the functions attributed to it, shall call upon the Office of the Inspector General at the Ministry of Justice for such assistance as it may require. It may also ask the Ministry to grant authorization to inspect the personal files of any magistrate.

Elections for the Senior Council shall be held three months prior to the termination of office of current members, who shall remain in power until the new Council has been sworn in.

Apart from the normal term of office of four years, the Senior Council may also be required to cease its functions under a decree issued by the President of the Republic, after opinions have been received from the Speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and the Presidential Committee of the said Senior Council. Such a case may arise from an inability to function correctly following continued absence of members or because of contrast between members. In order to avoid any lengthy period during which the Council cannot function, elections must be held within one month of the date of dissolution,

OTHER PUBLICATIONS
OF THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE PRESIDENCY
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS - Rome

Periodical

Documenti di vita Italiana, a monthly review in Italian of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year IX).

Documents de la Vie Italienne, a two-monthly review in French of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VII).

Hoy en Italia, a two-monthly review in Spanish of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VIII).

Documenti - Berichte über das Leben in Italien, a two-monthly review in German of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VII).

Vita Italiana, monthly posters in Italian of political documentation (at 56th issue).

Non periodical

The Service also edits series of volumes and pamphlets for distribution in Italy and abroad. The following volumes have been published, among others: « *Italie d'aujourd'hui* » (out of print) - « *Italy Today* » (out of print) - « *La Italia de hoy* » (out of print) - « *Italien von Heute* » (out of print) - « *Un decennio di vita italiana: 1946-1956* » - « *Un decennio de vida italiana* » - « *Ten Years of Italian Democracy: 1946-1956* » (out of print) - « *Dix ans de démocratie en Italie* » - « *Die Entwicklung Italiens im Letzten Jahrzehnt* ».

The following pamphlets were published only in Italian: « *Comunicati del Consiglio dei Ministri* » (Communiqués of the Council of Ministers), « *Elezioni amministrative* » (Local Elections), « *Discorsi del Presidente Gronchi negli Stati Uniti* » (Speeches of President Gronchi in the United States), « *La questione ungherese e il Canale di Suez* » (The Question of Hungary and the Suez Canal), various monographs, celebrations of special events, etc.

The Service distributes, on request, photographs documenting Italian life or plastic clichés, to Italian and foreign newspapers; it is also responsible for the production of film documentaries illustrating the development of Italian life. The documentaries produced — many of which have been dubbed in a number of languages and distributed abroad — total 150.

The Ministry for State Participations

Structure, objectives and activities

One of the chief tasks of the Italian post-war governments has been the re-organization of State controlled enterprise, most of which was run by various ministries. Such a state of affairs could be permitted when State interests were at a minimum, but the entire structure became seriously threatened as public enterprise began to develop and serious attempts were made to build up a solid structure which would permit proper expansion of national economy and repay the efforts made by the nation as a whole.

A long period of preparation and investigation culminated in the law of December 22, 1956, No. 1589, which governed the creation of the Ministry for State Participations. With this department, the State now possesses a means of extending its system of control and completely re-organizing its immediate interests. The ministry did not inherit, *sic et simpliciter*, the role and responsibilities of the government departments which had hitherto handled State interests, but became an ideal instrument for introducing those modifications and alterations which best suited the new structure that was being planned. Generally speaking, the Ministry for State Participations was instituted for the following purposes:

- a) to unify State industrial enterprise and to exercise a beneficial control in all sectors;
- b) to guarantee that public departments and State owned interests followed the economic policy established by the Government, and;
- c) to draft responsible policies which corresponded to the requirements of Parliament or the Government.

Although the department is faced with such important tasks, the State considered that only one General Administrative Office was necessary with approximately 100 immediate dependents. However, during initial phases of operation, the assistance of external experts was to be called upon.

One of the first problems which the new Ministry was called upon to face was the introduction of a new structure, both in administration by the central department and in the organization of the controlling agencies. The principal characteristic of this new form of organization is the general policy which has been extended to all State interests. There is no question of one or more particular plants or industries being favoured at the expense of others, and a sound policy of productivity has been assured according to rigid principles of economic science. It should not be forgotten that, in almost all cases, the limited companies concerned are operating with capital provided in great part by the State.

Through a careful control of the activities of the controlling agencies, the Ministry can obviously follow a general economic policy of undoubted advantage and coordinate solutions to technical, commercial and financial questions which are common to companies forming the State group. It may also compare and complete specific planning carried out by the controlling agencies.

The objectives of such general policy have been set out in various ministerial decrees which concern the setting-up of the first *three agencies* (thermal, motion picture industry and mining) while a new Bill is being drafted on the question of transfer of title (now possessed by the Ministry for State Participations) to the said agencies. Law No. 1589, which contains precise rulings on the foundation of these agencies, has nothing to say about the exercise of power, nor the power necessary for their correct operation. The same law also contemplates the creation of a *Permanent Committee*, under the auspices of the Ministry for State Participations, to be composed of heads of economic departments. These will have the task of coordinating the policy of the Ministry with those of other Government departments which have interests in the general functioning of those sectors it now controls.

The institution of the Ministry for State Participations was not meant to be an attempt to increase State power, but simply as a move towards concentrating such powers, the responsible authorities being of the opinion that this would result in a more stable, general economic policy. On the other hand, the Ministry's responsibilities are not limited to the application of a few, if complicated, rulings. A brief glance at the many questions which have been covered since the period it came into existence, the delicacy and importance of the problems which have had to be solved and the very vast terrain which has to be understood, will certainly help to give an organic picture.

The Ministry for State Participations first gave its attention to the carrying out of the clauses contained in Law No. 1589 of December 22, 1956, concerning the withdrawal of State controlled enterprise from

trade and labour organizations. At the same time, it set about the reorganization of the labour sector within the limits of those companies and undertakings under its control.

Considering the position of the *Aziende Patrimoniali* (state owned spas and other non-trading concerns), the Ministry introduced a whole series of new regulations and rulings dealing with their modernization and exploitation, authorizing expenditure of over 250 million lire. It should be remembered that, in this sector, the State is responsible for a task of great social interest, which it successfully carries out through its spas.

Turning to *mining*, the Ministry speedily approved several new laws, which brought relief to the complicated situation that arose as a consequence of unfavourable economic conditions. At the present moment, new provisions are being discussed for *Ammi* (increases in capital - re-organization of plant) and *Cogne* (increases in share capital). The Italian Cabinet has already approved a Bill which authorizes expenditure of 600 million lire on indemnities to be paid to employees resigning from the *Società Mineraria Carbonifera Sarda*. This Bill was drafted as a consequence of the Ministry's decision to avoid damaging repercussions.

In relation to the above decision, and in order to safeguard stable employment and encourage new prospects, the Ministry is currently examining a project for the use of *Sulcis coal* in production of electrical energy. A new power station is to be built very shortly.

The Ministry's interest in the *motion picture industry* has led to the appointment of a new Administrative Committee for *Cinecittà* (State studios outside Rome) and the introduction of various new rulings relating to reorganization of other motion picture centres controlled by the State.

The I.R.I. (Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) group has been the object of several new laws, most of which concern reorganization of the more important industrial companies (1). The Ministry for State Participations was also responsible for the decisions recently taken in favour of dependents of some of the factories producing machinery in the Naples area. But it should be remembered that, generally speaking, every effort is being made to introduce a system of management and production which is economic and to create, where possible, new sources of employment. The initial period led to temporary suspension of workers, or even dismissal in some cases, but this was the natural consequence of a determined effort to abolish the existing burdensome situation. The new companies which are emerg-

(1) See: *Companies of the I.R.I. Group* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 1631-1634.

ing, and which have nothing in common with those that existed earlier, will permit I.R.I., with the approval of the Ministry, to make a great contribution towards the economic and social progress of Italy.

Within the limits of its competence, the Ministry for State Participations has also introduced a Bill which increases the Institute's capital, and has also presented Parliament with some draft legislation, already approved by the Cabinet, that authorizes the said Ministry to approve I.R.I.'s purchase of the *Cantieri Navali di Taranto* (Taranto Ship-building Yards).

A further Bill is being examined in relation to the development and reorganization of the Italian air line company *Alitalia*. Due to the competition of foreign air lines and the importance of the market, this Bill foresees an increase in the company's share capital from 10 to 20 milliard lire.

The Ministry is also intent on reorganizing companies grouped under *Fim*. It has been decided that « Fim » itself shall be dissolved under a ministerial decree, now being registered at the State Auditor's Department, and the companies concerned re-grouped and modernized.

During the period in which the Ministry for State Participations has been operating, *Agip-Mineraria* has been obtaining excellent results in Egypt. According to research already completed, the area in which the company is directly interested should produce more than 100 million tons of oil, and it is estimated that local production will speedily reach 6-8 million tons per annum.

Nuclear energy has also been considered in all its importance, and a period of intense planning and industrial effort has concluded with the opening of two thermo-nuclear power stations (one built by I.R.I. at Garigliano, the other built by E.N.I. at Latina).

Accomplishments in shipbuilding include the launching of the *Leonardo da Vinci*, flag ship of the Italian Merchant Navy.

Other activities, which have marked the short life of the Ministry, include authorization for the purchase of shares in the telephone companies by *Stet*, purchase of *Sit* shares by *Teti*, authorization to issue E.N.I. and I.R.I. bonds and permission to make foreign investments.

All action that has been undertaken in the general scheme of reorganization and modernization of State enterprise — particularly the mechanical industries of southern Italy — has been subordinate to the principle of retaining employed persons, even throughout the initial period and its obvious difficulties. The Ministry for State Participations feels that this policy has been followed with success, and that the ideal behind such action has been respected.

Income Tax

A COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

According to statistics published by the Ministry of Finance on the «seventh statement of income for the year 1957», the total number of persons filing tax returns was slightly higher than the previous year (4,103,092 against 4,046,580) and better than those registered from 1951 onwards.

As an introduction to this report, it may be worthwhile summarising the situation as from 1951 to the year 1957 since the improved circumstances are undoubtedly due to the modifications made to existing laws (January 11, 1951, No. 25). Employed persons with wages or salaries of 600,000 lire per annum or less were exonerated from complementary tax levies, and this measure was also extended to civil servants with no extra sources of income. In 1953, the minimum

Table 1 — TOTAL NUMBER OF TAX RETURNS FILED BY INDIVIDUALS AND COMPANIES FROM 1951 TO 1957

YEAR	North Italy	Central Italy	Southern Italy	Insular Italy	Total
1951	2,007,218	712,161	869,216	336,091	3,924,986
1952	1,822,250	686,448	622,887	268,540	3,400,125
1953	2,085,020	804,209	632,965	253,747	3,775,941
1954	2,167,894	883,112	703,805	274,414	4,029,225
1955	2,204,394	898,546	708,076	265,869	4,076,885
1956	2,226,548	883,765	678,915	257,352	4,046,580
1957	2,268,951	898,939	678,740	256,462	4,103,092

tax level was fixed at 480,000 lire, and three years later this figure was increased to 540,000 lire. In 1956, lessees of rural property were permitted to declare income on a different basis, their returns being estimated according to official entries in the Land Registry multiplied by 48 and not according to their actual income. This brought tax relief to small tenant farmers whose fixed annual income between 1939

and 1943 had been less than 5,000 lire. Such modifications to original legislation naturally led to fluctuations in returns, whether on a national scale or divided into geographical sections as in Table 1.

No changes were made to existing legislation in 1957, and this means that comparison with data for the previous year is much easier. Tax returns by private persons numbered 3,602,000 against 3,560,000 in 1956, the increase being 42,000. Company returns totalled 500,000 against 487,000 (+ 13,000).

When examining the question of income tax declarations it should be noted that a certain number of statements made by individuals and companies, after subsequent investigation, are not subject to a tax levy. Although the total income declared may originally be above the fixed minimum, the various deductions and allowances which are made often bring the final figure below the minimum and, therefore, no further action can be taken.

Table 2 - NUMBER OF TAX RETURNS SUBJECT TO INCOME AND COMPLEMENTARY TAX LEVIES AND INCOMES DECLARED FROM 1952 TO 1957 (a)

Y E A R	Subject to Income Tax				Subject to Complementary Tax		
	No.	Income declared (million lire)	Average Income (thous. lire)		No.	Income dec.ed (million lire)	Av.ge Income (thous. lire)
			Individ.	Comp.			
1952	781,306	396,320	441	1,018	1,137,533	959	843
1953	774,610	433,157	493	1,123	1,199,505	1,167	973
1954	819,906	475,431	522	1,136	1,259,402	1,302	1,033
1955	848,822	507,383	539	1,238	1,264,481	1,380	1,091
1956	871,018	545,955	545	1,334	1,162,529	1,436	1,235
1957	903,418	609,191	586	1,466	1,201,931	1,606	1,336

(a) Incomes declared in 1951 cannot be used for comparative purposes, since information released for that year was based only on taxable incomes after deductions had been made for both income and complementary tax.

In view of this, Table 2 assumes greater importance, for it offers a picture of those returns on which tax can be levied, plus an idea of average incomes. This table shows a rise in all entries between 1956 and 1957, the increase in returns being 32,400 and over 62 milliard lire for income tax, and 39,402 returns and 170 milliard lire for complementary tax. Further, the table shows an almost complete regularity in the annual increase noted for each item. The sole exception of any worth is the drop in complementary tax statements between 1955 and 1956 following the increase of the minimum figure from 480,000 lire to 540,000 lire. By 1957, however, this item was already rising. It is also important to note, from a purely fiscal viewpoint, that such a drop did not produce a similar contraction in total declared

Table 3 - ANNUAL TAX RETURNS (YEAR 1957)

No. of statements liable to income and complementary tax levies and total income declared.

R E G I O N	Liable to Income Tax				Liable to complementary tax	
	Industrial, commercial, artisan, land leases		Professional and artistic		Other Income Sources	
	No.	Amount (million lire)	No.	Amount (million lire)	No.	Amount (million lire)
Piedmont	106,773	71,742	11,681	8,466	344	144
Valle d'Aosta	1,973	1,092	215	134	115	78
Lombardy	179,179	125,145	29,246	21,868	1,113	222
Trentino-Alto Adige	15,955	9,899	2,162	1,284	207	258,848
Veneto	60,226	44,456	10,160	6,980	1,270	19,518
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	21,196	13,677	3,817	2,273	225	27
Liguria	41,465	36,165	6,665	4,859	230	389
Emilia-Romagna	83,416	48,246	13,456	8,033	1,162	83,224
Northern Italy	510,183	350,422	77,402	53,897	4,666	96
Tuscany	71,217	49,185	11,894	7,603	1,337	146
Umbria	8,315	5,090	1,926	1,013	378	396
Marches	15,541	9,057	3,621	1,915	531	1,498
Lazio	50,036	39,788	14,190	11,337	308	662
Central Italy	145,109	103,120	31,631	21,868	2,554	139
Abruzzi and Molise	9,451	5,309	3,036	1,280	241	147
Campania	32,481	20,902	9,126	4,407	804	110
Apulia	18,095	11,122	5,835	2,880	598	1,058
Basilicata	2,249	1,199	928	372	27	290,822
Calabria	6,182	3,151	2,414	895	204	41
Southern Italy	68,458	42,283	21,339	9,834	1,874	220
Sicily	22,580	13,440	6,858	3,445	937	56,652
Sardinia	7,140	5,103	2,657	1,426	30	73,320
Insular Italy	29,720	18,543	9,515	4,871	967	33,941
ITALY	753,470	514,368	139,887	90,470	10,061	5
						26
						13,582
						16,369
						157,923
						45,312
						56,866
						21,627
						63,139
						78,493
						1,606,137

income as might well be expected. On the contrary, since the fiscal reform introduced in 1951 there has been a constant rise.

The average income of individuals and companies, declared for income tax purposes, has risen from year to year, rather slower between 1954 and 1956, but more sharply between 1956 and 1957. Income also declared for complementary tax levy has followed a similar curve, although the yearly increases are a little more marked (130,000 lire more in 1953, 60,000 lire in 1954, 58,000 in 1955, 144,000 lire in 1956 and 101,000 lire in 1957).

Table 3 illustrates the geographic division of tax returns filed and the amounts declared. It is immediately apparent that industrial, commercial and artisan activities result in five-sevenths of the tax declarations being concentrated in northern Italy. The highest number may be traced to Lombardy, with 180,000 tax returns for a total

Table 4 – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND NUMBER OF INCOME DECLARATIONS

R E G I O N	Population	D e c l a r a t i o n s		
		Private Persons	Companies	Total
Piedmont	7.42	10.26	11.91	10.41
Valle d'Aosta	0.20	0.29	0.15	0.26
Lombardy	13.84	17.07	21.57	17.75
Trentino-Alto Adige	1.54	1.51	1.90	1.57
Veneto	7.96	6.90	11.14	7.41
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	2.53	3.26	3.84	3.33
Liguria	3.29	5.71	3.99	5.47
Emilia-Romagna	7.34	8.76	11.41	9.05
Tuscany	6.58	8.64	8.17	8.55
Umbria	1.66	1.29	2.66	1.45
Marches	2.80	2.56	4.67	2.82
Lazio	7.25	9.73	4.26	9.06
Abruzzi and Molise	3.47	2.23	2.36	2.24
Campania	9.30	6.72	3.43	6.30
Apulia	6.88	6.13	3.08	5.73
Basilicata	1.33	0.78	0.56	0.76
Calabria	4.32	1.59	0.76	1.49
Sicily	9.52	5.20	3.17	4.94
Sardinia	2.77	1.37	0.97	1.41
ITALY...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Northern Italy	44.12	53.76	65.91	55.25
Central Italy	18.29	22.22	19.76	21.88
Southern Italy	25.30	17.45	10.19	16.52
Insular Italy	12.29	6.57	4.14	6.35
ITALY...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

declared income of 125 milliard lire. This region is followed by Piedmont (106,000 returns for a total of 71 milliard lire), Emilia-Romagna and Tuscany. The situation is slightly different when professional and artistic activities are considered. Lombardy again heads the

list (almost 30,000 returns for a total of 21 milliard lire) but is followed by Lazio (14,000 returns for 11 milliard lire), Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Piedmont and Veneto. Under the column « Other Income Sources » (which includes capital loans, Cat. A, life pensions, Cat. C/2 and irregular forms of employment, Cat. C/2), Tuscany is at the top of the list, followed by Veneto, Emilia-Romagna and Lombardy. Examination of returns on which complementary tax may be levied shows Lombardy again at first place, with almost 260,000 declarations for a total of 371 milliard lire income. Lazio follows with 154,000 tax statements for a total of 210 milliard lire, while Piedmont is at third place with 127,000 declarations for a total of 178 milliard lire. The other regions follow at some distance.

Table 5 - AVERAGE INCOMES DECLARED FOR COMPLEMENTARY TAX
LEVY PER REGION (1957)
(thousands of lire)

REGION	Average Income	REGION	Average Income
Piedmont.....	1,397	Abruzzi and Molise	1,124
Valle d'Aosta	1,106	Campania	1,294
Lombardy	1,429	Apulia	1,137
Trentino-Alto Adige	1,201	Basilicata	1,160
Veneto	1,357	Calabria	1,204
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1,189		
Liguria	1,282	<i>Southern Italy</i>	1,254
Emilia-Romagna	1,247		
<i>Northern Italy</i>	1,366	Sicily	1,255
		Sardinia	1,219
Tuscany	1,273	<i>Insular Italy</i>	1,243
Umbria	1,221		
Marches	1,209	ITALY...	1,336
Lazio	1,367		
<i>Central Italy</i>	1,319		

However, in the case of a comparative examination of the regions, it is the percentages which are more important, for they show the proportion of tax paid in particular localities and, therefore, the diverse economic condition of the population.

Comparison of the percentage distribution of the number of taxable and non-taxable returns, with the percentage distribution of the population, gives a reasonably exact idea of main areas which are economically stable. Northern Italy, with 44 % of the total inhabitants is responsible for 55 % of the tax returns made. Central Italy, with 18 % of the total population, accounts for 22 % of the tax returns, while Southern Italy, although having a population which amounts to 25 % of the total, reaches only 16 % of the tax declarations.

Insular Italy, with a population which reaches approximately 12.5 %, accounts for barely 6 % of the tax declarations (Table 4).

The differences in the two percentage figures, less marked in Piedmont (inhabitants 7 %, tax returns 10 %), Liguria (3 % and 5.5 % respectively) and Lombardy (14 % and 18 % respectively), become more noticeable in Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Lazio, to become a strongly negative factor in Campania (inhabitants 9 %, tax returns 6 %), Basilicata (1.3 %, 0.76 % respectively), Calabria (4.3 % and 1.5 % respectively), Sicily (9.5 % and 5 % respectively) and Sardinia (2.7 % and 1.4 % respectively).

If comparison is then made between the average incomes which are declared for complementary tax purposes, differences become even more apparent. Only Lombardy (average income 1,429,000 lire), Piedmont (1,397,000 lire), Lazio (1,367,000 lire) and Veneto (1,357,000 lire) are above the national average of 1,336,000 lire. All the other regions are below, with marked drops in the Valle d'Aosta (average income 1,106,000 lire), Abruzzo and Molise (1,124,000 lire), Basilicata, Apulia and Friuli-Venezia Giulia.



BANCO DI NAPOLI

PUBLIC CREDIT INSTITUTE FOUNDED IN 1549

Capital and reserves: Lire 3,285,871,497

Securities: Lire 20,400,000,000

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The «Ezio Vanoni» School of Fiscal Training

FUNCTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

The «Ezio Vanoni» School of Fiscal Training (*Scuola Centrale Tributaria «Ezio Vanoni»*) came into being under Law No. 310 of April 29, 1957 (published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* No. 125, May 17, 1957) and was placed under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Finance. The reasons for its institution are to be found in the growing need for properly trained Civil Servants and the more complex functions of public administration in modern society. The school is responsible for the technical training of personnel belonging to the financial branch of State administration, and offers a series of courses that, when considered from the viewpoint of the younger students, give an initial technical preparation and a clear picture of the extent of future responsibilities. Persons of a more mature age are able to obtain fresh information on new systems which have been introduced and to prepare themselves for advancement within that branch of the Civil Service in which they are employed. In both cases, the school is able to make a preliminary selection of those persons it considers most suitable and this, in turn, assures the Ministry concerned a constant stream of qualified elements.

First experiments concerning personnel already employed in the financial branch were made on the basis of Law No. 376 of June 16, 1949, which authorised the Ministry of Finance to begin training and advanced courses. There were 4 courses for Income Tax clerks attended by 113 persons, 2 courses for General Tax clerks and 1 advanced technical course for Inspectors, for a total of 309 persons. Real progress, however, was only made in 1953, when the school was given proper premises and a permanent staff. This marked the beginning of courses for nearly all the offices of the Ministry of Finance. The 7 courses which were attended by 422 persons between 1948 and 1953, rose to 34 courses attended by 2,086 persons between 1954 and 1959, the total for the period 1949-1959 being 2,508.

THE SCHOOL OF FISCAL TRAINING. COURSES HELD FROM MAY 2, 1949, TO JUNE 30, 1959

Y E A R	N u m b e r o f			
	Courses (a)	Students	Days	Lesson hours
1948-1949	1	34	2,040	143
1949-1950	2	56	4,019	307
1950-1951	2	122	19,736	699
1951-1952	1	189	33,075	330
1952-1953	1	21	1,890	304
1953-1954	3	392	46,893	2,809
1954-1955	5	362	30,793	3,005
1955-1956	12	808	47,019	5,007
1956-1957	8	310	15,054	1,945
1957-1958	3	99	9,149	1,280
1958-1959	3	115	10,806	1,752
Total ...	41	2,508	220,474	17,581

(a) The 41 courses are divided as follows: 5 advanced courses for auditors (*Dr. Gen. Imposte Dirette*); 5 general courses (*Dr. Gen. Tasse e Imposte Indirette*); 4 advanced technical courses for inspectors (*Dir. Gen. Tasse e Imposte Indirette*); 2 general courses (Customs); 4 special courses for permanent senior inspectors (*Dr. Gen. Tasse e Imposte Indirette*); 5 advanced courses for provincial officials (*Dir. Gen. Imposte Dirette*); 4 advanced technical courses for senior inspectors (Customs); 1 Public Relations course (*Dir. Gen. AA. GG. Personale*); 1 senior course for deputy tax commissioners (*Dir. Gen. AA. GG. Personale*); 2 Internal and Public Relations courses for attorneys, held in four stages in 1955-56 and three stages in 1956-57 (*Dir. Gen. Tasse e Imposte Indirette*); 1 general course for officials of general administration (*Dir. Gen. AA. GG. Personale*); 1 advanced course for tax collectors (*Dir. Gen. Imposte Dirette*); 1 technical course for engineers and officials concerned with petroleum products (*Dir. Gen. Dogane e Intendense Finanza*).

The school holds two basic courses which correspond to its two principal objectives: training and advanced theory.

a) *Training courses* – these are mainly for new personnel belonging to the finance branch. To date, such personnel are sent to the school after they have been accepted as permanent employees (after a trial period of six months); but the law of 1957 observes that part of the trial period may be spent at the school (three month course). Such courses are, generally, intended as a means of teaching certain theories on law, economy and accounting, and informing students of the categories of taxes which are applied, the reasons for their application and the organization of the offices in which they will eventually work. Although the school is not able to give these students a complete picture of such a complicated matter as finance and taxation over such a short period, experience has shown that it is possible to offer a fairly clear idea of the problems which are likely to arise, and the manner in which they can be efficiently solved. Successive modifications and alterations have led to improvements and, while theoretical teaching is in the hands of university lecturers, practical examples are given by officials of the Ministry of Finance.

Theory is taught within the school proper to a relatively large number of students, although a maximum of 100 is imposed for each section. Lectures follow the classical form, although discussion and questions are encouraged when the subject under examination is consid-

ered worthy. *Practical teaching* covers explanation and description of legislation covering specific taxation, but the students, in groups of not more than 25, are then permitted to take part in seminars and debates and to discuss problems, using « model offices » which will give them an idea of the background against which they will have to work. Such discussions and debates are based on problems with which the Ministry of Finance has already had to deal, and the students are alternately called upon to act as Government officials and the contributor, under conditions which will permit them to adapt the theory they have learned to practical needs. Each of these exercises is held under the supervision of an expert, generally chosen from staff belonging to the provincial tax offices and who are in daily contact with all types of problems. Students aspiring to become Customs Officers receive further training at the *Laboratorio Chimico Centrale delle Dogane* (Customs Chemical Laboratory). Finally, documentary films are made available and there are visits to factories and companies.

b) *Specialization courses* – these are available to officials of all categories who have been employed in the Ministry of Finance for a certain period. They are of an advanced nature, for it is generally supposed that those persons attending already have lengthy experience. Their nature naturally varies according to the specific subjects which are being discussed. On the other hand, every effort is made to extend the limits of debate in order to accustom the official to correct examination and analysis of individual problems. Normally, participants are limited to between 20 and 40 since this permits closer relations with the lecturer and more intimate knowledge of the students.

The decision to hold courses on specific subjects is in the hands of the different departments of the Ministry of Finance, which eventually come to an agreement with the school as to the type of course and the period over which it is to be given. Generally speaking, certain fixed principles are maintained. Even in the case of those courses which are repeated from year to year, every effort is made to benefit from experience gained during the preceding years and modifications, suggested by lecturers and participants, are duly considered and included, if thought to be of use. Prior to the end of each course, students are given a questionnaire to enable them to freely state their opinions on the training they have received, and make any proposals they feel may improve the current scheme. This means that the courses are constantly under examination, and that no effort is spared to bring them in line with the objectives of the school.

The various courses have no common duration. A certain number of days is planned for each one, depending on the subject which is

to be taught, but service requirements must also play their part. On an average, the courses last from three to four months, and it is only in certain cases that they reach six months (*Senior Customs Officers*). They may be reduced to less than three months when the subject matter is limited or when personnel cannot be released from normal employment for a longer period.

The school has no permanent teaching staff. Lecturers are chosen from among university professors or officials of the Ministry of Finance. In certain cases, officials from other Government departments are requested to give lectures on specific subjects, but only when these officials are considered as experts and are particularly qualified. The teaching staff is permitted complete freedom in the methods they employ and the textbooks to be used.

New employees are compelled to attend such courses and arrangement are made by the Head Office concerned. On the other hand, specialization courses are attended by those officials who have previously applied to their particular Head Office for entry. In both cases, however, attendance is compulsory once permission has been given, and during the period in which the courses are being held, officials from provincial departments receive the same allowances and treatment as those who are transferred on specific missions.

The teaching programme and general administration of the school are in the hands of a person chosen from among university professors or officials of the Ministry of Finance. In the case of the latter, he must have a minimum rank of Inspector General. The school director (appointed under a decree issued by the Ministry of Finance) remains in office for two years but may be re-appointed at the end of this term. He is responsible to the Ministry for the success of the school.

The « Ezio Vanoni » school has been opened in some public premises in Rome. Apart from various offices used by administrative staff, there are three large lecture halls for 104 students each, 9 rooms equipped as « model offices » for 25 students each, 2 halls for fifty students each, 3 halls for 30 students each and one model customs department. Other premises in the building will be available shortly, following the transfer of certain offices and this will mean that the school will be able to use a further 10 rooms for a total of 320 students as well as open a canteen and provide beds for 100 persons. A temporary library, containing 2,500 books on legal, economic and financial subjects, by Italian and non-Italian authors, and all the leading Italian financial and legal magazines, from 1942 onwards, is already functioning. This library also receives the chief foreign publications dealing with similar subjects.

THE SENIOR INSTITUTE FOR POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**50 years of activity within the framework of
Italian scientific organization**

Among those organizations which operate within the vast field of scientific research, the Senior Institute for Posts and Telecommunications occupies a place of particular interest, principally because of its characteristics (1).

Created in 1907 for the express purpose of training personnel through advanced courses, and using its own laboratories for research and experiment on proposals concerning technical improvements to services, testing electrical equipment and proposing modifications, the Institute extended its activities to the telephone services in 1909. In 1923, the courses given in the school annexed to the Institute were considered to be of university standard, and students wishing to enroll were required to hold a degree in engineering. It was also established that, on completion of a two year course, a special diploma should be granted to successful candidates. Further changes took place in 1926 following the closing of the Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications in 1924 and the transfer of powers to the Ministry of Communications. The situation returned to normal in 1944, when the former ministry was re-opened.

The history of the Institute is divided into three periods. The first starts in 1907 and ends with the first World War, during which the Institute attracted world attention for its many proposals and the ability of many famous men associated with it (e. g. Majorana). The second period runs from the end of the first World War to 1950, a time during which its normal activities were considerably reduced

(1) See also: *Communications Services and Auxiliary Transport Services* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No 6, pp. 2389-2392.

because of lack of funds. The third period, from 1950 onwards, witnessed the beginning of adequate financial assistance and the Institute's scientific activities gained momentum reaching an apex in 1952, when the « *Ugo Bordoni Foundation* » came into being with the specific task of furnishing the means for facilitating scientific research and technical study.

Working closely together, both the Institute and the Foundation have given considerable encouragement to research, establishing common plans and projects, improving laboratory apparatus and generally promoting technical experiment. The equipment in each laboratory is constantly renewed and modernized and is now among the best available in Italy, in this particular field.

The current organization is in the hands of *eight offices* and *ten laboratories*.

The *offices* are particularly responsible for examination of new materials, technical opinions on plans and projects, testing on behalf of the Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications concerning: 1) Long distance telephony; 2) Radio-communications; 3) Telegraphy and telephonic commutation; 4) Air line equipment; 5) Postal equipment; 6) Generators; 7) Chemistry; 8) General administration.

The *laboratories*, equipped for technical and scientific research (carried out by personnel of the « *Bordoni Foundation* » and engineers of the Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications, grouped under a special Research Office) are divided as follows: *Micro-waves* – *Semi-conductors* – *Television* – *Aerials and Propagation* – *Electroacoustics* – *Chemical* (for plastic materials and corrosion) – *Electronic microscopy* – *Servo-mechanics* – *Transistor circuits*.

Each laboratory is headed by an expert from the « *Bordoni Foundation* », while the research workers themselves are drawn from all fields.

The tasks undertaken by these research laboratories are interesting in the extreme. They include experiments with generating and transmitting ultra short waves through wave guides, measuring a magnetic field, using the Hall system for research on semi-conductors, building small size amplifiers and transistor instruments, automatic tracing of aerial irradiation of models subjected to frequencies of 10,000 MHz and the building of a kinescope (picture tube for television) which can be easily dismantled.

The Institute is the only Italian organization of its type which has been able to introduce a method that will solve the problem of finding qualified research workers. These are chosen from officials

of the Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications who have successfully passed post-graduate courses, technical experts collaborating with the Ministry and dependents of the «Bordoni Foundation». They are divided into consultants, who guide all research, persons employed directly by the Institute and experts who are either given a contract over a certain period or awarded special scholarships for research purposes.

This has come about through the fact that, for the first time in Italy, there are sufficient funds and equipment and a definite programme covering the type of work to be carried out. No attempt is made to alter the methods which the research worker has adopted for his own immediate purposes, but he is provided with those extra aids that widen the goal at which he is aiming.

Teaching and research is flanked by other activity undertaken by *Work Groups*, mixed committees composed of State officials, university lecturers and representatives of industry and trade, all experts and all qualified in some particular branch of scientific and applied research.

Although the laboratories and offices have a normal administrative system, with personnel working under the guidance of heads of departments, the Work Committees combine the contributions of persons who are all of the same level. Each member deals with subjects in which he is fully competent, and his immediate task is to develop research and experiments which will eventually lead to successful adoption of some new theory in the field of telecommunications. Quite a number of these Work Groups have been set up at various times, one of the most important being that concerned with «Materials and Components». This group is interested in the basic problems of electronics, the development of which is greatly dependent on the discovery of new materials. This subjects is daily becoming more and more important, particularly now that man, with his new inventions, can move with ease from pole to pole and even into space. This calls for electronic instruments of smaller size and greater efficiency, and an immense array of components (electronic tubes, relays, new types of transistor, condensers) all of which create vast problems and have the utmost importance from both a civilian and military viewpoint.

Other Work Groups of importance, include:

Telephonic and telegraphic transmission – this is mainly responsible for giving opinions on questions relating to standardization of the Italian telephone and telegraph networks, links with international

circuits and relations with such world organizations as the C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R.

Commutation – this group deal with the current problems of telecommunications in relation to complete automation of all services. Of necessity, its competence covers all sectors connected with commutation, servo-mechanism, terminal transducers, coding and automatic correction of errors, etc.

Basic measures and frequency sampling – experts sitting on this group furnish the methods and instruments for all research, producing sample experiments of an accuracy which has never been surpassed in any other field of physics (1-2 in 100 million).

Electro-mechanics and general electrical sciences – this group is important because it faces problems connected with production of electrical energy in various forms, a question which is becoming more and more part of daily life in the modern world.

Equipment and radio links – this group handles a very wide field with problems which are becoming more and more complicated as the number of channels increase. It is closely connected with the study of electromagnetic waves under varying conditions.

There are many other groups interested in problems which may appear to have less importance but that, nevertheless, are closely tied to modern progress. Since the Institute is concerned with matters relative to both telecommunications and postal services, a special Work Group responsible for «Postal Technology and Automation in Offices» has been formed and is responsible for research into organization and methods of work. There are also several «Economic Groups» which discuss and advise on modern mathematical methods in relation to a more widespread use of electronic office equipment.

The scientific activities of the Institute, carried on under the supervision of the Senior Technical Committee for Telecommunications, are recorded in several hundred publications. Its objectives are less concerned with sensational discoveries than with the introduction of useful methods and technical inventions which will help to solve the problems constantly arising as a result of progress in the modern world (1).

(1) See also: *The Italian Post Office* – «Italian Affairs», Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. 2477-2480; *The Postal Service and Telecommunications*, Vol. V, No. 4, pp. 1337-1342.

STATE PENSIONERS

WAR AND CIVIL PENSION CATEGORIES

The following table shows war pensions according to classification and the situation at June 1954.

Table 1 - WAR PENSIONS SCHEMES - SITUATION AT JUNE 30, 1954.

	No.	Annual Total	Budget Allowance
1915-18 War			
Direct pensions	137,524	15,033,349,719	16,411,046,343
Allowances - decorations	33,255	304,680,814	307,403,099
Parent pensions	175,711	17,522,494,179	19,556,333,501
Parent allowances - decorations	8,526	98,285,785	101,374,464
<i>Total...</i>	355,016	32,958,810,497	36,376,157,407
Allowances - special	10,101	997,844,400	997,844,400
Nursing allowance	7,229	1,406,682,000	1,406,682,000
Bread allowance		1,563,669,120	1,563,669,120
<i>General total...</i>		36,927,006,017	40,344,352,927
« Terre redente »			
Direct pensions	5,722	555,471,087	564,504,835
Parent pensions	10,885	1,012,415,541	1,040,815,122
<i>Total...</i>	16,607	1,567,886,628	1,605,319,957
Allowances - special	243	20,509,200	20,509,200
Nursing allowance	195	40,146,000	40,146,000
Bread allowance		82,904,640	82,904,640
<i>General total...</i>		1,711,446,468	1,748,879,797
East Africa			
Direct pensions	7,121	601,070,176	660,464,766
Allowances - decorations	1,394	13,603,150	14,628,349
Parent pensions	5,778	507,897,244	576,467,951
Parent allowances - decorations	969	13,684,050	14,005,342
<i>Total...</i>	15,262	1,136,254,620	1,265,566,408
Allowances - special	503	56,732,400	56,732,400
Nursing allowance	406	75,024,000	75,024,000
Bread allowance		64,390,560	64,390,560
<i>General total...</i>		1,832,401,580	1,461,713,368

	No.	Annual Total	Budget Allowance
Military Order of Savoy			
Direct pensions	3,610	328,096,122	382,620,667
Allowances - decorations	1,045	12,163,750	12,964,456
Parent pensions	3,719	355,597,578	368,208,292
Parent allowances - decorations	758	11,904,350	12,501,626
<i>Total...</i>	9,132	707,761,800	776,295,039
Allowances - special	242	24,937,200	24,937,200
Nursing allowance	168	31,824,000	31,824,000
Bread allowance		36,585,120	36,585,120
<i>General total...</i>		801,108,120	869,641,359
1940-45 War			
Direct pensions	211,683	23,019,050,334	29,118,320,586
Allowances - decorations	9,025	82,764,100	97,057,469
Parent pensions	269,992	22,899,532,314	26,895,426,252
Parent allowances - decorations	6,685	88,355,538	102,073,081
<i>Total...</i>	497,385	46,089,702,286	56,122,877,388
Allowances - special	27,100	3,049,909,200	3,049,909,200
Nursing allowance	24,514	3,932,724,000	3,932,724,000
Bread allowance		2,404,521,600	2,404,521,600
<i>General total...</i>		55,476,857,086	65,510,032,188
Partisans			
Direct pensions	8,073	1,037,339,707	1,270,516,505
Allowances - decorations	229	2,897,000	3,293,130
Parent pensions	21,626	1,826,664,222	2,119,128,506
Parent allowances - decorations	281	6,139,500	8,801,142
<i>Total...</i>	30,209	2,873,040,429	3,401,739,283
Allowances - special	1,522	185,414,400	185,414,400
Nursing allowance	1,389	208,854,000	208,854,000
Bread allowance		148,256,160	148,256,160
<i>General total...</i>		3,415,564,989	3,944,263,843
Political Victims			
Direct pensions	539	29,681,597	34,580,802
Allowances - decorations	—	—	—
Parent pensions	7,560	742,038,872	782,828,946
Parent allowances - decorations	2	25,000	25,000
<i>Total...</i>	8,101	771,745,469	817,434,748
Allowances - special	18	1,490,400	1,490,400
Nursing allowance	14	2,448,000	2,448,000
Bread allowance		40,428,960	40,428,960
<i>General total...</i>		816,112,829	861,802,108
Civil Pensions 1915-18			
Direct pensions	2,778	279,473,160	290,773,250
Parent pensions	745	53,014,633	55,979,167
<i>Total...</i>	3,523	332,487,793	346,752,417
Allowances - special	248	22,356,000	22,356,000
Nursing allowances	221	55,734,000	55,734,000
Bread allowance		17,584,320	17,584,320
<i>General total...</i>		428,162,113	442,426,797

	No.	Annual Total	Budget Allowance
Civil Pensions 1940-45			
Direct pensions	50,577	4,505,705,141	5,480,387,366
Parent pensions	59,443	5,685,177,826	6,251,527,666
<i>Total</i> ..	110,020	10,190,882,967	11,731,915,032
Allowances - special	3,681	264,286,800	264,286,800
Nursing allowances	2,238	492,324,000	492,324,000
Bread allowance		549,219,840	549,219,840
<i>General total</i> ..		11,496,713,607	13,037,745,672
Total war pensions	983,086	111,770,869,772	127,546,730,841
Total allowances - decorations	62,169	634,503,037	674,127,158
Grants	16,000	416,256,290	416,256,290
<i>General total</i> ..		112,821,629,099	128,637,114,289

In view of the new pensions arising as a result of the second World War, the financial year 1955-56 witnessed an increase in war pensions to over 187 milliard lire. Such a rise is considered to be very heavy and an examination of the year in question and comparison with 1939 bring to light the fact that this item has passed from 12th to 6th place in the budget, the present sum being approximately 226 times that paid prior to hostilities (Table 2).

From 1939, in fact, to the financial year 1955-56, war pensions have risen by 186 milliard lire, equal to a yearly increase of almost 11 milliard lire.

Table 2 - WAR PENSIONS - 1938-39 TO 1955-56

FINANCIAL YEAR	Total Expenditure	On War Pensions		
		Amount	% of Total Expenditure	Index figure 1938-39 = 1
		(in milliards)		
1938-39	39.9	0.82	2.08	1.-
1949-50	1,396.9	39.71	2.84	47.9
1950-51	1,397.0	67.74	4.85	81.7
1951-52	1,823.8	90.57	4.97	109.3
1952-53	2,132.0	94.55	4.43	114.1
1953-54	2,152.9	108.09	5.02	130.4
1954-55	2,354.4	127.79	5.43	154.1
1955-56	2,725.8	187.51	6.88	226.2

Further analysis of the total expenditure for each financial year shows that the increase has traced the following curve during the seventeen year period in question; 38 milliard lire from 1939 to 1949, 28 milliard lire in 1950-51, 22 milliard lire in 1951-52, 4 milliard lire in 1952-53, 13 milliard lire in 1953-54, 19 milliard lire in 1954-55 and 59 milliard in 1955-56.

Such disbursements have arisen from the following causes. In 1950-1951, they were mainly due to needs arising from hostilities and, after June 10, 1950, to new pensions granted and new legislation. In 1951-1952, the higher figure arose from new pensions which were granted on the basis of the Law of August 10, 1950, No. 648, which modified existing rulings on such pensions. In 1952-53, regulations were made even more extensive and included members of the Armed Forces belonging to the Salò Republic. In 1953-54, war pensions were revised, following increases in allowances based on war decorations and pensions for war invalids receiving special allowances. In 1955, further categories were admitted to the war pensions schemes and there was also a revision made to scales as required by the Law of April 11, 1953, No. 263, concerning war invalids. Finally, in 1956, additional payments were made to families of war dead (as under Law No. 263 of April 11, 1953) and pensions were allotted to invalids and families of members of the Armed Forces originally belonging to the Salò Republic, as required by Law No. 14, of January 5, 1955. Special annual indemnities to war invalids classified under Cat. 1, were also increased.

Table 3 - PENSIONS APPROVED AT MAY 31, 1955

R E G I O N	P e n s i o n s		Total
	Direct	Parent	
Piedmont	27,029	40,523	67,552
Valle d'Aosta	933	806	1,739
Lombardy	49,747	68,058	117,805
Trentino-Alto Adige	4,896	6,449	11,345
Veneto	38,145	48,883	87,028
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	11,262	18,176	29,438
Trieste	2,875	5,470	8,345
Liguria	14,976	19,202	34,178
Emilia-Romagna	36,105	51,627	87,732
Tuscany	33,104	44,718	77,822
Umbria	18,295	8,771	27,066
Marches	18,720	16,754	35,474
Lazio	68,614	48,638	117,252
Abruzzi & Molise	15,004	22,871	37,875
Campania	33,595	41,308	74,903
Apulia	17,579	27,707	45,286
Basilicata	4,402	6,260	10,662
Calabria	17,791	21,584	39,375
Sicily	31,724	43,080	74,804
Sardinia	8,206	8,890	17,096
ITALY...	453,002	549,775	1,002,777

Table 3 shows some provisional data on the number of pensions paid at May 31, 1955, obtained by the Office of Statistics through the provincial offices of the Treasury.

The original supplements, which were authorized by Law No. 648, have been further improved both for war pensioners and widows and parents.

Law No. 263 of April 11, 1953, which deals with such increases, resulted in a further 45 milliard lire expenditure on the part of the authorities. Additional allowances were also granted to former members of the Armed Forces, receiving pensions for decorations, to the extent of 135 million lire per annum.

A special category of war disabled receives extra allowances as determined in Attachment E, paragraph B, annexed to Law No. 648. Payment of these was subsequently authorized by Law No. 147 of April 16, 1954, which considered a yearly increase of 40,000 lire as from October 1952, for a total expenditure of 200 million lire per year.

Table 4 - PENSIONERS AND PENSIONS ACCORDING TO
SEX AND CATEGORY

(Gross annual total in millions of lire)

CATEGORY OF PENSION	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
<i>Direct Pensions</i>						
Ordinary	244,585	98,091	41,103	16,255	285,688	114,346
War	416,151	60,915	19,684	2,090	435,835	63,005
Ordinary & war	12,568	7,831	67	37	12,635	7,868
<i>Total...</i>	<i>673,304</i>	<i>166,837</i>	<i>60,854</i>	<i>18,382</i>	<i>734,158</i>	<i>185,219</i>
<i>Widows and Parent Pensions</i>						
Ordinary	2,765	329	127,420	27,117	130,185	27,446
War	138,388	12,085	379,803	52,770	518,191	64,855
Ordinary and war	227	62	10,748	3,791	10,975	3,853
<i>Total...</i>	<i>141,380</i>	<i>12,476</i>	<i>517,971</i>	<i>83,678</i>	<i>659,351</i>	<i>96,154</i>
<i>Direct and Parent Pensions</i>						
Ordinary	111	63	1,004	527	1,115	590
War	4,252	861	521	143	4,773	1,004
Ordinary & war	5,266	2,536	1,176	537	6,442	3,073
<i>Total...</i>	<i>9,629</i>	<i>3,460</i>	<i>2,701</i>	<i>1,207</i>	<i>12,330</i>	<i>4,667</i>
<i>Total</i>						
Ordinary	247,461	98,483	169,527	43,899	416,988	142,382
War	558,791	73,861	400,008	55,003	958,799	128,864
Ordinary & war	18,061	10,429	11,991	4,365	30,052	14,794
<i>General total...</i>	<i>824,313</i>	<i>182,773</i>	<i>581,526</i>	<i>103,267</i>	<i>1,405,839</i>	<i>286,040</i>

In order to facilitate receipt of war pensions and parent allowances, the Law of February 3, 1951, No. 38 (subsequently applied under the Presidential Decree of May 31, 1951, No. 362) introduced a new system by which different categories of pensions are mechanically sorted and Post Office vouchers, with a special series of numbers, sent to pensioners.

About three years ago, the Central Institute of Statistics started a survey into the number of pensioners in Italy, the type of pension they were receiving and the expenditure involved. This survey considered the status of the pensioners themselves and the items included in the allowances they received. The information which was collected, and which was extremely accurate, may still be considered as very valuable in calculating the current situation.

Table 5 - PENSIONS BY CATEGORY CLASSIFIED BY ANNUAL AMOUNT

CATEGORY AND AMOUNT OF PENSION	Direct	Parents & Dependents	Total
Per category of Pension			
Normal	285,133	132,244	417,377
Special	20,760	11,885	32,645
<i>Total...</i>	<i>305,893</i>	<i>144,129</i>	<i>450,022</i>
War pensions	453,705	551,987	1,005,692
<i>General total...</i>	<i>759,598</i>	<i>696,116</i>	<i>1,455,714</i>

Per Total Amount (thousands of lire) (a)**I. Normal and Special**

Up to 99	9,741	11,011	20,752
From 100 to 149	9,430	24,959	34,389
From 150 to 199	15,514	46,744	62,258
From 200 to 249	17,694	27,825	45,519
From 250 to 299	24,521	12,534	37,055
From 300 to 349	57,764	9,634	67,398
From 350 to 399	55,600	4,652	60,252
From 400 to 449	44,371	3,551	47,922
From 500 to 549	31,744	1,298	33,042
From 600 to 799	28,397	1,498	29,895
800 and over	11,117	423	11,540
	<i>305,893</i>	<i>144,129</i>	<i>450,022</i>

II. War Pensions

Up to 29	95,711	893	96,604
From 30 to 59	124,244	71,443	195,687
From 60 to 99	52,775	135,513	188,288
From 100 to 149	41,929	153,963	195,892
From 150 to 199	49,292	155,860	205,152
From 200 to 249	25,467	24,527	49,994
From 250 to 299	13,026	7,762	20,788
From 300 to 349	5,963	1,344	7,307
From 350 to 399	4,969	272	5,241
From 400 to 499	6,149	169	6,318
From 500 to 599	2,470	87	2,557
From 600 to 799	26,418	42	26,460
800 and over	5,292	112	5,404
<i>Total...</i>	<i>453,705</i>	<i>551,987</i>	<i>1,005,692</i>

(a) The figures are shown to the nearest thousand lire. For example, the item «up to 29» includes totals up to 29,499 lire. Under the item «From 30 to 59», totals between 29,500 and 59,499 lire are included.

Table 4 shows that there are approximately six times as many men receiving direct pensions as women (for the most part, pensions to women come under the category of elementary and secondary school teachers). Examination of war pensions reveals that women form only a small minority (1 in 22) and the allowances they receive date almost entirely from the second World War. On the other hand, widows and parents' pensions show a ratio of 46 to 1 in favour of women, while war pensions (parents) appear to be in the measure of one quarter (women) and three quarters (men).

Of a total of more than 1,400,000 pensioners, men number approximately 820,000 and women 580,000. Their pensions cost the State 286 milliard lire, of which 183 milliard lire for men and 103 milliard lire for women. These figures have increased since the time the survey was made, mostly because of new legislation which has introduced modifications and supplementary allowances to the existing pensions schemes.

Table 5 offers a picture of the number and entity of State pensions. Of the ordinary, direct pensions, 94 % are normal and 6 % special. Of those paid to parents and dependents, 92 % may be classified as normal and 8 % as special. Ordinary, direct pensions appear to average a yearly figure of 300-400,000 lire per annum, while pensions to parents and dependents show an average of 100-250,000 lire per annum. This means that the average monthly direct pension paid by the State is 25-33,000 lire, while those to widows and dependents is in the region of 10-20,000 lire per month.

Typical examples of the types of war pensions are provided by the low figures (up to 200,000 lire per annum) paid to war invalids with only a minor degree of disability. Such a category represents 83 % of the total number receiving pensions; three fifths receive allowances of less than 5,000 lire per month. The remaining two fifths receive pensions of 5-15,000 lire per month. There is a small number of war pensioners receiving a higher quota of 600-800,000 lire per annum (50-75,000 lire per month) but such pensions are paid for total disability. War pensions to widows and parents average 5-15,000 lire per month (81 %), not more than 0.4 % exceeding 20,000 lire. The total amount paid by the State for normal pensions is approximately 153 milliard lire, while war pensions reach the figure of 133 milliard lire (1).

(1) See also: *National Association of Pensioners* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. 2463-2464.

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The Italian struggle against tuberculosis in general has already produced encouraging results. Among the more important of the laws directly concerned with welfare and assistance, one concerns technical training and eventual employment of persons who have previously suffered from tuberculosis. Another authorizes the payment of subsidies to family dependents when the wage-earning member is admitted to hospital for treatment, while a third governs increases in insurance allowances. Compulsory insurance has proved to be the best method of reaching positive results in the constant struggle against tuberculosis. It may be said that insurance against this disease arose from a common meeting ground between science and the law, and it subsequently led to the admission of certain particular characteristics, such as the length of time the sickness is likely to last, its highly contagious qualities and the need for the patient to undergo special treatment in proper hospitals and institutes. As a consequence, this particular branch of insurance covers both the person paying the contributions and the family he is supporting (1).

Insurance against tuberculosis is a *family preoccupation* since its correct and lasting cure depends entirely on proper medical treatment. To this end, it is only fair that the entire family of the insured person be protected. The progress made in this field of insurance is proved by the fact that, today, more than half the Italian population enjoys insurance cover. Current legislation demands that insured persons and their dependents suffering from tuberculosis must be subjected to medical treatment in hospitals, and that all such treatment must be paid for under the contributor's policy. The right to hospital is not governed, in any way, by the possible length of the illness, and

(1) See also: *Infectious Diseases in Italy* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 6, pp. 2409-2410.

treatment must be given until the person concerned is judged to be completely free of the disease. Nor should it be forgotten that both the insured person and members of his family may also receive treatment should the disease reappear at any time during their life.

The *Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale* - I.N.P.S. (National Institute of Insurance), instituting a programme of child welfare, has imposed its anti-tubercular programme on a twofold basis: prevention and cure. Prevention of the disease is mostly in the hands of the *Consorzi Provinciali Antitubercolari* (Provincial Anti-tubercular Agencies) but aid from the Institute, which normally takes the form of hospital treatment, also covers protection of members of the family and the sufferer is generally isolated. In fact, the treatment or assistance offered varies according to whether the child is suffering from an advanced stage, an initial stage, or is still free of the disease although born of parents who have been sufferers but are considered to be cured. In the first case, the child is taken to hospital, in the second, the child is held under observation (sometimes in special annexes to hospitals) or, as in the third case, is sent to a special children's centre in marine or mountainous localities.

Experience has shown that it is worthwhile treating child sufferers in hospitals which are different to those normally in use for adults. Such differences are of a clinical, prophylactic, moral and educational nature. It has already been mentioned that distinction must be made between children suffering from primary forms and those who have malignant forms. Statistics demonstrate that the first category far exceeds the second. Thus, while the former are subjected to observation, the latter — because of their modest number, which now represents less than 30 % of the total receiving assistance — are cared for in special wards annexed to adult sanatoriums.

This state of affairs has led experts to concentrate their attention on those children who are receiving hospital treatment in order to discover the most ideal methods of treatment and the manner in which the best results can be obtained. An examination of data relative to the admission of children to sanatoriums, whether under observation or to receive special treatment, reveals that the most common age is between 6 and 8 years, while the lowest percentage refers to children up to 2 years. Undoubtedly, the differences arise from diverse causes, and it may be revealed that child pathology has not yet discovered to what extent the natural reluctance of a mother to part with a child of under two years may influence the situation. It is also a fact that a child is more likely to contract the disease after the age of two years, since it is more exposed because of reasons of hygiene and nutrition and physiological motives.

A glance at the curve for tuberculosis in children over the past twenty years shows that an increasing number of those benefitting from insurance coverage has been subjected to hospital treatment, rising from 4,003 in 1939 to almost 8,000 in 1957. This should be no reason for public alarm, since various motives have contributed towards such a growth, and there are no signs of the disease becoming more common. Of particular importance has been the increasingly accurate control of suspected sufferers among children and the introduction of new types of tests. Further, the larger number of children undergoing hospital treatment is undoubtedly the result of greater confidence on the part of the family concerned in the treatment available, and this will often persuade parents to seek medical attention instead of waiting until it is almost forced upon them. From a clinical aspect, it is interesting to note that the increase mostly concerns children in observation hospitals (affected with respiratory troubles), those undergoing treatment in sanatoriums remaining very limited in numbers (1).

The particular demands of the protection of children against tuberculosis have led the *Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale* to promote a well defined programme, which is hinged on an efficient organization of observation clinics. This brought about the construction of a clinic at Sondrio in 1935 and later plans included others at Orio Canavese (1950), Florence-Salviatino (1953), Torre del Greco (1955), Ragusa (1957) and Iglesias (1958). Further, special annexes have been opened at sanatoriums at Cagliari (closed following the opening of the clinic at Iglesias), Verona, Forli and Milan. This form of health assistance by the I.N.P.S., however, is only part of the full programme, for the Institute has also made arrangements with other public and private organizations specializing in control of tuberculosis, so that sufficient beds are always available for child sufferers.

Today, the situation is such that observation and isolation of possible sufferers is completely efficient. Certain modifications have been introduced at sanatoriums at Bari, Milan, Naples, Palermo and Rome (*Forlanini*), but this is due to the fact that post-primary forms of the disease are becoming less and less common in children. The «*Forlanini*» sanatorium in Rome and others at Naples and Taranto have special surgical and therapeutical departments.

(1) The term «children» refers to minors up to 12 years. The problem of adolescents, that is, minors between the age of 12 and 17, affected by primary tuberculosis, is less serious from an organizational and hospitalization viewpoint, mainly because of the limited number. In the majority of cases, when tuberculosis is diagnosed in an adolescent, it is already at an advanced stage and calls for normal hospital treatment. Adolescents with primary symptoms are generally held under observation in annexes attached to isolation hospitals.

Each year, *elementary schooling* is given to inmates in observation clinics and hospital annexes, so that children of school age do not lack educational facilities as foreseen by law. Teachers are chosen by the Provincial Department for Education, the exception being Chievo, where religious carry out such duties.

Statistics relating to children who have received treatment, and are later ascertained to be free of the disease or marked for further treatment, reveal that additional hospitalization, when necessary, generally appears to be required within a period of two years following dismissal from sanatoriums or observation clinics. This seems to confirm the fact that the greatest danger exists during this preliminary period of rehabilitation. There are many reasons for this. The patient leaves a life which is regular and organized according to his particular requirements, often to return to another which is modest and insufficient to needs. Hygienic conditions are not always favourable for the very young and, for those who are older, the return to labour in the fields or in factories can often prove to be dangerous. At times, it may even be that the return of a child to family surroundings means a return to a contagious atmosphere, which originally gave birth to the disease and which, following hospitalization and cure, may prove to be even more lethal.

In order to diminish the dangers to which children may be exposed, the I.N.P.S. has been responsible for the foundation of special institutes which house the child at the moment of leaving hospital, and offer special diet and hygiene conditions over a certain period. This treatment offers the patient a possibility of a gradual return to normal conditions and, at the same time, permits the medical authorities to continue observation and make sure that the disease shows no signs of returning. At the present moment, a post-hospital centre is being built in Lombardy, at Erba, a locality on Lake Pusiano, near Beldosso. When finished, this centre will house children of both sexes between the ages of 3 and 14, considered to be clinically cured of tuberculosis. It will have a capacity of 300 beds, while other facilities will include a chapel and an internal school composed of four rooms. Open air lessons will also be given. The new premises, which are likely to cost over 1 milliard lire, lie in the centre of a huge park and will be *the first of their kind in Italy*. A similar centre is also to be built at Sassari, in Sardinia, with a capacity of 100 beds (1).

(1) See also: *The National Association for the Protection of Children* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII. No. 1, pp. 2459-2462, and « *Boys' Towns* » in Italy, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 2537-2539.

PUBLIC WORKS

RESULTS FROM JANUARY-JUNE 1958. LEGISLATION

The period January-June 1958 (1) witnessed the responsible authorities still engaged in completing many of the projects approved during an earlier period, and planning new schemes to be brought into operation at an early date. During the period in question, departments under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works and A.N.A.S. and operating on behalf of the local authorities, started work on 7,954 new projects, for a total net value of 128,719 million lire. At the same time, 5,792 projects were completed, for a total of 91,290 million lire. The latter schemes referred to new premises and building repairs (see Table 1).

Table 1 - PUBLIC WORKS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1958

CLASSIFICATION	Projects started		Projects completed	
	No.	Cost (millions)	No.	Cost (millions)
Public buildings and churches	2,225	11,906	1,572	7,835
Schools	851	12,785	497	7,571
Dwellings for homeless	378	10,148	315	9,388
Low-price housing and cooperative building	622	29,167	590	27,614
State roads	361	9,170	316	9,133
Secondary roads	1,362	15,355	757	8,720
Coastal works	192	6,895	364	5,165
Water mains, etc.	648	14,502	515	6,135
Sanitary	760	15,094	444	6,793
Various	543	2,436	418	2,419
Railways	12	1,261	4	517

Information supplied by Statistics Office of Ministry of Public Works.

Examination of the situation at July 1, 1958 shows that 10,085 projects were at the construction stage, representing a net expenditure of 430,183 million lire. Private enterprise and the Low Price Housing Institutes started a special programme during the first six months of 1958 with the aid of State funds, devoting their attention

(1) See also: *A Panorama of Public Works in Italy* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 6, pp. 2363-2370.

to 3,527 projects which concerned the repair or re-building of houses damaged or destroyed during the war. Total expenditure was estimated at 4,612 million lire. Another 4,537 projects for 6,640 million were completed, and work on a further 57,004 which had been started during an early period was continued. Expenditure for the latter totalled 36,617 million lire. Payments made by the technical offices for work carried out under their supervision and contributions to building projects in the hands of private enterprise and local agencies reached the figure of 46,029 million lire over the same period.

The Civil Engineering Department revealed that it had approved 325 schemes for land reclamation and draining, and the building of reservoirs in mountainous districts. The department either started such work on its own account or approved tenders on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the net total expenditure being estimated at 12,129 million lire. The number of working days rose to 454,297, with an average daily employment of 3,460 persons of all labour categories.

Some important *legislation* referring to public works was also discussed and approved during the same period. Law No. 131 of March 4, 1958, concerned the legal and social status of the Regional offices of the Ministry of Public Works; Law No. 240 of March 18, 1958, authorised the raising of the Po Authority from a planning body to the status of an administrative organization with full powers, thus enabling it to make decisions concerning water control along the River Po, and submitting them to the Ministry of Public Works for approval. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate approved Law No. 572 of February 4, 1958, which authorized the Government to issue new regulations on *traffic circulation* substituting those in force since 1933. The decree, signed on October 27, 1958, No. 956, has been approved after modifications made, by the Law No. 207 of April, 1959, and in force from July 1, 1959, by a special parliamentary committee. Special mention must be made, of Law No. 126 of February 12, 1958, which deals with *re-classification of public highways and roads*. (1). Although the general division of the network into State, Provincial and Communal roads still remains in force, this law has introduced new methods of classification and both State and Provincial authority has been widened. Under the new system, many Provincial roads will now come under the State, while certain roads which were formerly under the Communes will pass to the Provincial authorities. Freed from a heavy financial burden, the Communes will now be able to pay more attention to main-

(1) See also: *International Roads and Highways* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. 2429-2435.

tenance of the roads still under their jurisdiction. The law also permits the communes to cooperate with one another in questions of road maintenance and repair. The Provincial authorities will benefit from special appropriations for repair and re-building of those roads which eventually come under their jurisdiction, and present calculations place the figure at 180 milliard lire over the next eight years.

Table 2 - PUBLIC WORKS COMPLETED IN ITALY FROM JANUARY 1
TO JUNE 30, 1958

BUILDING			
<i>Public Buildings</i>			
a) New buildings	Cu. m.	207,365	
b) Rebuilding of destroyed premises	»	80,178	
c) Repair of damaged buildings	Rooms	1,201	
<i>Churches and local charity buildings</i>			
a) Building & rebuilding of destroyed premises - cu. m. 327,045	Churches	47	
b) Rebuilding or repair of damaged premises - rooms 1,238	»	307	
<i>Schools</i>			
a) New buildings - rooms 1,153	Rooms	1,193	
b) Rebuilding and repairs - rooms 331	»	243	
<i>Houses for homeless</i>			
a) New and rebuilt	Rooms	24,144	
b) Repaired	»	1,143	
<i>Cooperative building, Low-Price Housing Assoc., I.N.C.I.S., etc.</i>			
a) Building of low-price housing	Rooms	41,603	
<i>Private enterprise with State subsidies</i>			
a) Rebuilding of premises destroyed by war	Rooms	11,008	
b) Repair of premises damaged by war	»	13,745	
HIGHWAYS AND ROADS			
<i>State Highways</i>			
a) New roads, general repairs and various	Km.	196,660	
b) New bridges	No.	10	
c) Re-opening of highways and resurfacing	Km.	22,754	
d) Repairs to foundations, tunnels and various	Cu. m.	3,086	
e) Repairs to drains, bridges, etc.	No.	4	
f) Rebuilding of bridges up to 10 m.	»	2	
g) Rebuilding of bridges over 10 m.	»	—	
<i>Secondary highways</i>			
a) New roads, general repairs and various	Km.	330,519	
b) New bridges	No.	23	
c) Re-opening of highways and resurfacing	Km.	404,379	
d) Repairs to foundations, tunnels and various	Cu. m.	10,665	
e) Repairs to drains, bridges, etc.	No.	66	
f) Rebuilding of bridges up to 10 m.	»	19	
g) Rebuilding of bridges over 10 m.	»	12	
SANITARY			
<i>Water mains</i>			
New mains	Km.	251,822	
Repairs to mains	»	10,539	
<i>Sewers</i>			
New sewers	Km.	103,187	
Repairs to trunk lines	»	531	

Cemeteries

a) New cemeteries	Cu. m.	36,521
b) Repairs to cemeteries	»	13,050

Hospitals

a) New hospitals	Beds	722
b) Rebuilding and repairs	No.	72

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Coastal

a) Wharves, moles and sea defences	Km.	1,510
b) Repairs to wharves, moles, sea defences	»	1,305
c) Underwater repairs	Cu. m.	—

Hydraulic

a) New banking and ditching	Km.	143,454
b) Repairs to banking and ditching	»	90,696

Land Reclamation

a) Drying	H.	87,735
b) Canals	Km.	12,090
c) Roads	»	62,615
d) Irrigation channels	»	269,534
e) Repairs to canals and banks	»	20,830

Various

a) Demolition and clearing	Cu. m.	116,815
b) Shoring	No.	297

Interesting themselves once again in *low price housing*, the authorities approved Law No. 299 of March 21, 1958, which set aside a further two milliard lire for building in the « Sassi di Matera » area. The Law of March 23, 1958, No. 315 transferred the power of purchasing building lots, as contemplated by Law No. 640 of August 9, 1954, from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Public Works. The law was passed in order to streamline procedure necessary for the purchase of lots for low-priced housing. Law No. 447 of March 21, 1958 authorised the Government to issue regulations on the assignment of houses to tenants, provided that such houses had been built under State housing programmes and with State subsidies. Finally, Law No. 83 of February 11, 1958, which contains modifications to legislation on the re-building of premises damaged during hostilities, is aimed at hastening the final reconstruction phase of the post-war.

Law No. 141 of February 27, 1958, is concerned with *damages* suffered through *natural causes* and authorizes further appropriations, totalling more than two milliard lire for final repairs to property damaged after October 1943. Public works in the territories of Trieste, Friuli and Venezia Giulia, for a total of 45 milliard lire, are catered for under Law No. 298 of March 21, 1958. Current planning includes a new wharf in the port of Trieste, improvements to rail communications between Trieste and Tarvisio, the building of a new loop line in the Trieste area, the repairing of State highway No. 13 and the building of a highway between Monfalcone and Mestre. The latter will be done by tender.]

AGRARIAN REFORM

A SUMMARY UP TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

Agrarian policy pursued by governments successive to 1948, has been based on three principles – economic and social development of depressed areas through the creation of new smallholders, development and strengthening of small farms already existing and financial and technical aid to farmers for the purpose of increasing general agricultural production.

In the first case, much has depended on the land reform programme foreseen under the two laws which were brought into force in 1950. Such laws limited land reform to certain localities in which there was a predominance of large estates, with a consequent low standard of living and low productivity, since the land was either cultivated according to out-of-date systems or left as pasture. The laws themselves, became known as *stralcio* because of the manner in which they applied only to limited areas.

Starting from the North of Italy, those areas subjected to land reform are: the Po Delta, the Tuscan-Maremma, the Lazio-Maremma, Sardinia, Fucino, Calabria, Apulia, Lucania and Molise, part of Campania and Sicily.

Land Reform Agencies

In order to control undertakings within each of the territories listed above, the Government created special agencies, all of which were authorised to apply the laws that had been approved by Parliament. In turn, these agencies were to operate under the watchful eye of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Brought into being under the law of May 12, 1950, No. 230 (the *Si'a law*) and October 21, 1950, No. 841 (*stralcio law*), these agencies are as follows:

1. *Ente per la colonizzazione del Delta Padano* – Po Delta Land Settlement Agency. Created according to a Presidential Decree, No. 69

of November 7, 1951. With offices in Bologna, the agency operates in the Communes of the Delta belonging to the provinces of Venice, Rovigo, Ferrara, Ravenna.

2. *Ente per la colonizzazione della Maremma toscano-laziale* – Tusco-Lazio Maremma Land Settlement Agency. Created under Presidential Decree, No. 66 of February 7, 1951. It operates in a territory which includes all the province of Grosseto and part of the provinces of Rome, Viterbo, Siena, Pisa and Leghorn.

3. *Ente per la trasformazione fondiaria ed agraria della Sardegna* – Sardinian Agency for land and agrarian transformation. Created under Presidential Decree, No. 265 of April 27, 1951. Its offices are in Cagliari, and it operates in all territories not under the authority of the Flumendosa Agency.

4. *Sezione speciale per la riforma fondiaria presso l'Ente Autonomo del Flumendosa* – Special department for land reform of the Flumendosa autonomous Agency. Created under Presidential Decree, No. 264, April 27, 1951. The agency has its offices in Cagliari and operates within the territory of Cagliari Province.

5. *Ente per la valorizzazione del territorio del Fucino* – Fucino Development Agency. Previously related to the Maremma Agency. It became independent under Law No. 639 of August 9, 1954. Its offices are at l'Aquila and it operates in ten Communes in the province of l'Aquila and in the territories of Alto Salto and Alto Liri.

6. *Sezione speciale per la riforma fondiaria presso l'Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti* – Special department for land reform of the National Veterans Association. Created under Presidential Decree, No. 70, November 7, 1951. With offices in Naples, it operates in the provinces of Caserta and Salerno.

7. *Sezione speciale per la riforma fondiaria presso l'Ente per lo sviluppo della irrigazione e la trasformazione fondiaria in Puglia and Lucania* – Special department for land reform of the Agency for irrigation and land transformation in Apulia and Lucania. Also known as the Apulia and Lucania Land Reform Agency. Offices at Bari. It operates in the provinces of Bari, Lecce, Foggia, Brindisi, Taranto, Matera, Potenza and Campobasso.

8. *Opera per la valorizzazione della Sila* – Sila Development Agency. Created under Law No. 1629 of December 31, 1947, for the purpose of «promoting and carrying out land and agricultural transformation on the Sila Plateau» and «similarly promoting and encouraging industrial and tourist development of the Sila Plateau». Under Law No. 230 of May 12, 1950 (the Sila law), it was authorised to «control distribution of land and its subsequent transformation». Offices at Cosenza. It operates in the Communes of the provinces of Catanzaro

and Cosenza, as per Article 1 of Law No. 230 of May 12, 1950, and, through a special department, in the Communes of *Caulonia* in the province of Reggio Calabria.

9. *Sezione speciale dell'Opera per la valorizzazione della Sila* – Special department of the Sila Development Agency Created under Presidential Decree, No. 68 of November 7, 1951, offices in Reggio Calabria. Operates in the Communes of the province of Reggio Calabria considered under the «Sila» law.

10. *Ente per la riforma agraria in Sicilia* – Sicilian Agrarian Reform Agency. A new agency which resulted from modifications to the former «Sicilian Land Settlement Agency». Created under a Sicilian regional Law, No. 104, December 27, 1950. Under Article 2 of this law, agrarian reform is under the control of the Agricultural and Forestry Department of the Sicilian Regional Government. Its offices are in Palermo and its jurisdiction applies to the whole island.

The activities of the agencies not only concern land controlled by them or the settlers to whom the land is eventually assigned. There are bound to be repercussions on bordering territories and the rural population. Obviously, great benefits have arisen from improvements to public services and industrial development as well as increases in production and higher incomes. All these factors lead to a gradual process of economic expansion which, in turn, produces new sources of employment.

The land which has passed to the agencies, following expropriation, purchase and sale, totals approximately 800,000 hectares. Over this area, land transformation and reform has been introduced to a very high degree, for the purpose of creating basic economic and social conditions for new settlers. Apart from the fundamental principle of creating new smallholdings, the agencies have also undertaken the building of farm houses, residential centres, water mains, power lines, etc. They have also been responsible for widespread transformation of land (irrigation, clearing, deep ploughing, etc.) and providing machinery, livestock, seeds, chemical fertilizers, cattle feed, etc. Small industrial plants have been built for communal use, mostly concerned with the processing of agricultural products. During the first six years of activity, the results achieved by the agencies has been remarkable. Both from an economic and mechanical viewpoint, and in a social sense. Land reform has undoubtedly enabled the rural population to abandon a standard of living which was extremely precarious at times and to embrace many new forms of employment. *Land reform is the most important and immediate aspect of a vast national plan which aims at raising the standard of living of the under-developed areas to that of the most advanced provinces.*

The chief objective of land reform is a more equal distribution of property through the creation of small holdings. However, the conditions under which the various land reform agencies are compelled to operate differ considerably. The *Po Plain*, scene of remote and modern land transformation plans, is densely populated by farmers and peasants, while the *Maremma* district which stretches through Tuscany and Lazio is very hilly and has a low population (57 inhabitants per sq. km.). The northern part of this area is excepted since share-cropping has resulted in a widespread network of small holdings. In any case, the population of the *Maremma* district lives in small towns flanking the coastal plain which has been freed of malaria and extensive marshland. *Fucino* is heavily populated (180 inhabitants per sq. km.) but very fertile and *Murge* and *Salento* are rocky and barren, *Lucania* has a heavy clay soil and the coastal area of *Metaponto* is sparsely populated. The latter zones have populations which live in small centres spread over a large territory. The remainder of the *Sila*, with its woodlands, has become essential grazing ground, with huge areas almost completely devoid of water and uninhabited for most of the year; it gradually drops down towards the Ionic coast where the population is three times as thick.

Although the situations appear to be so varied, there are still factors common to all of them. One of the most outstanding of these has been the huge landed estates and the essentially rural character of the population (more than half is closely connected with farming in the reform zones).

During the past few years, land reform has been directed chiefly towards such fundamental processes as *land transformation* and modernization of structure, both of which are essential to a new land settlement policy.

The land which has been taken over by the various agencies totals approximately 800,000 hectares (227,000 hectares in the *Po Delta* and the *Tuscan-Lazio Maremma*, and 563,000 hectares in *Fucino*, *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania* and *Molise*, *Calabria*, *Sardinia* and *Sicily*). At September 30, 1958, 610,000 hectares of this land had been handed over to 108,000 settlers and their families. This amounts to approximately 76 % of the total land administered under the reform plan, but the figure rises to over 187 % if it is understood that about 100,000 hectares are marked for new towns, roads, afforestation and other undertakings of common interest.

These areas have been the object of massive investments under the general land reform policy. Mechanized farming methods have been introduced (4,350 tractors, 54,000 other types of farming machinery and 12,400 general farm vehicles), and extensive housing programmes

opened (37,000 rural houses, including 2,100 which have been repaired and enlarged); local roads have been built (4,200 kms. of new roads and 2,100 kms. repaired and widened); rural towns and villages planned and built (112). while 327 public buildings, for use as schools, nurseries, health centres, churches, etc., have been constructed in various localities so that development of the new settlements will be healthy and normal. Other agencies have also invested capital in the reform zones, chiefly for the purpose of providing low-price homes for rural dwellers.

The original three phases adopted for land reform — expropriation, distribution and transformation — are now followed by a fourth which may be generally termed as « *technical training and cooperation* ». Under the former, 7,900 special courses have been opened, and these have been attended by approximately 196,000 persons; the latter offers technical, economic, financial and social aid to settlers for the purpose of improving the general standard of living and forming a modern rural society.

The reform agencies have promoted and encouraged the setting up of 816 cooperative organizations for the collective purchase and sale of machinery and agricultural products, and the processing of such products.

It is obvious that land reform policy cannot be limited to expropriation, distribution and transformation. All such planning has a public character which extends to social undertakings, vocational training and industrialization. These are not directly concerned with production, but they most certainly have a great influence on the overall success of land reform. A lack of roads, water mains, electrical energy, public buildings and industrial equipment would make any attempts at improving local conditions a vain and impossible task.

LAND REFORM

AREA UNDER CONTROL OF THE AGENCIES AND SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR LAND REFORM

Expropriations net of third residue claimed by proprietor	700,000 h.
Area resulting from purchase, mortgages, transfers, etc. foreseen by law (military property, <i>Ente Sardo Colonizzazione</i>)	100,000 h.
	<hr/> 800,000 h.

SITUATION AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

Assignment: Smallholdings	No. 45,912	425,180 h.
Quotas	No. 45,257	110,493 h.
(Family) Lots	No. 16,753	73,570 h.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	No. 107,922	610,315 h.

TRANSFORMATION
(completed)

Clearing and ploughing	121,838 h.
Surface ploughing	80,757 h.
Deep ploughing	88,953 h.
Surface water supplied	149,757 h.
Irrigation	25,069 h.
Vines (in millions)	88.8
Olives (in millions)	4.1
Fruit trees (various)	7.2
Windbreaks	6
Rural houses	No. 36,933
Roads (local)	Km. 6,388
Water mains	Km. 825
Electricity mains	Km. 620
Tractors and other motors	No. 5,070
Other farm machinery	No. 53,783
Cattle	No. 57,405
Horses	No. 26,816
Sheep	No. 40,504
Pigs	No. 13,026

SETTLEMENT
(completed or in course of completion)

Rural towns	No. 112
Schools, nurseries, health centres ...	No. 327
Factories	No. 231
Main roads	Km. 844
Electricity mains	Km. 340
Water mains	Km. 212

Education

Vocational training (courses)	No. 4,000
Elementary courses	No. 1,400
Other courses	No. 2,600
Nursery schools, etc.	No. 2,500

Cooperation

Cooperatives	No. 645
Cooperative organizations	No. 5
Loans on livestock	No. 164

Processing

Plant for processing of agricultural products	No. 60
Manpower employed (for transformation and land settlement): working days.....	No. 45,658,000

Of the 800,000 hectares which have been expropriated, more than 150,000 hectares which were originally used for grazing will be used for crops. Afforestation, which affected only 3.2 % of the total area expropriated, is to be considerably developed.

Types of farming vary according to the locality. Livestock breeding is principally followed in the Po Delta, Campania and parts of Maremma, while Apulia, Sardinia and the Sila specialize in livestock and afforestation. In any case, local structures have been modernized and rotation systems have been introduced. Mechanized farming methods are developing and these, apart from improving products and assuring better crops, have freed the small-holder from the more heavy duties his work involves.

At such a brief interval from the period in which the land reform plan was introduced, definite figures on improvements in production are difficult to obtain. However, surveys in the zones controlled by the agencies and in which land transformation has been completed, show that the gross product has been doubled in most cases and even tripled in others. General attempts are being made to assure 180 working days for every 2 hectares, this being equal to stable employment for one person. The 800,000 hectares which have been expropriated will provide work for 340-350 thousand units, against the figure of 130,000 units which could be employed prior to the launching of the programme (1).

(1) See: *Land Reform: Production and Social Factors* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 6, pp. 2377-2380.

★ FILM LIBRARIES ★

The aim, stocks and activities of the Film Libraries of Milan and Rome

Born in 1895, the motion picture industry has, during half a century of evolution, written a history which is often marked by the customs of an age. From this point of view, certain among the thousands of noteworthy films have impressed themselves upon public and scholars alike for their artistic value, which forms an ever shining jewel in the crown of culture. Due to the nature of the film distribution system and also to the structure of commercial film circuits, a motion picture enjoys a relatively brief existence; furthermore, the laws which regulate the circulation of motion pictures in almost all countries stipulate their destruction at the end of their period of exploitation or, in any event, their withdrawal from circulation. After the first decades of film production, many scholars, artists and people of culture all over the world have turned their attention to the desirability of conserving those motion pictures which may be judged most worthy of conservation. From this desire, grew the first Film Library in Paris, which set out to collect the finest of all film productions in the world.

The Italian Film Library

In Italy, during the years 1934-35, certain classically minded young scholars of motion picture art in Milan decided to turn their efforts to saving film masterpieces from being destroyed at the termination of their normal cycle of life. In this way, the first nucleus of the Italian Film Library was instituted in Milan, and the motion pictures so collected were screened at cinema clubs, and university gatherings. Among these early pictures appear works by Lumière, Pathé, Meliès, and Zecca, who produced, between the years 1895 and 1910, the first motion pictures, which have now become very rare documents. Along-

side these pictures, which display the styles and tastes of an epoch, certain later film classics, by such artists as Charlie Chaplin, René Clair, R. Wiene and W. Pabst, begin to appear; we find typical examples of German expressionism in the period immediately following the First World War (such as *The Surgery of Dr. Caligari*), some of the finest Italian pictures of the silent days, such as *Assunta Spina*, or *Cabiria*, certain classics of the Russian film industry (*The Cruiser Potemkin*, for example), and so on, for a total of three thousand films.

After the Second World War, the Milan Film Library became an official body with its own statute, and this facilitated its activities in relation to the *International Federation of Film Libraries*, as well as in interesting an ever growing section of the public and the authorities in charge of motion picture legislation. The State, finding the aims of the Film Library to be worthy of support, officially approved its activities and structural organization and, in 1948, commenced paying regular subsidies towards its maintenance.

Through the income it succeeds in earning by the screening of its films, assisted by the backing of the State, the Library has been considerably enlarged and enriched by the acquisition of a considerable number of motion pictures, many of them illustrate the history of the film industry, and may be reprinted and screened once again for the benefit of the public. Exchanges made with other Film Libraries have completed the wealth of the Milan Library, which is today classified as the third in importance, following those of Paris and London.

The films which the Italian Film Library possesses are held in 5 vaults, each consisting of 80 compartments, all designed and constructed for the special conservation of motion pictures. Special equipment has been installed, such as inspection tables, moviolas, etc., and the organization also undertakes the classification and listing in catalogues of the vast amount of bibliographical and photographic material in its possession.

The principal activity of the Italian Film Library is the spreading of motion picture culture, in its manifold historical and artistic aspects. As the most direct method of doing this is to screen the pictures, the Italian Film Library has, since the end of the war, endeavoured to institute and encourage the development of Cinema Clubs throughout the country. In the same way, it has contributed notably to the success of the *Centri Universitari Cinematografici* — C.U.C. — (University Film Centres), now in existence in all Italian Universities, where motion pictures are adopted as an educational medium.

Particular mention should also be made of the participation of the Italian Film Library at the retrospective displays organized within the Venice Film Festival: in 1948, 1951 and 1953, it presented the

series *Personali di Registi* (Characters of Directors) at the Festival, and in 1956 it dedicated this series to the works of Charlie Chaplin.

One of the most important film exhibitions of recent years was the retrospective showing of Italian neorealistic films, which the Film Library arranged at the Lucerne Film Festival in 1954.

The history and evolution of motion picture art can be seen also through an examination of all the material which was used in the making of the film. Everyone knows that a film is the result of a collective effort, involving an array of actors and technicians, as well as a director. It is most important to study the work of all those who collaborate in the production of a film, and to set out, with opportune illustrations and documentation, the most significant aspects of periods, schools or trends in film production, as well as fleeting fashions or productions of remarkable artistic merit. Today, all the most important Film Libraries in the world possess a museum which witnesses to the evolution of the motion picture industry, and this aspect has been developed in Milan, alongside the collection of films, from the time of the Library's inception. In this connection, the Italian Film Library organized two important Exhibitions in 1954 and 1956, in the buildings of the Villa Comunale, Milan. The first, devoted to 50 years of *French Films*, was set up with the collaboration of the Film Museum of Paris and the French Film Library. The Exhibition housed a rich and vast documentation on the origins and evolution of the French Film Industry, displaying sketches of films, original documents, equipment, cameras, photographs, posters, costumes, etc. The second of these two Exhibitions was devoted to the *Italian Silent Motion Picture*, and it included the screening of interesting documents on directors, actors and actresses of the golden period of early Italian films. Both Exhibitions, which were open to the public for a six-month period, were supported by the projection of 16 mm. pictures in an appropriately equipped cinema.

From the time of its foundation, the Milan Library has collected an interesting documentation on the history of motion picture production. Alongside primitive motion picture cameras and other items of equipment which mark the milestones in the evolution of motion picture technique, we find an assortment of documents, sketches, publications long since disappeared, original photographs, and other similar items. This collection is aimed at furnishing a *Permanent Film Museum*, which would illustrate the history of motion picture production from its origins up to the latest masterpieces produced, thus contributing to a more organic knowledge of motion picture art through a study of its most important elements: the invention of the motion picture, the first pioneers, the film stars, the birth of the American

comic film, the discovery of sound, the great directors of every country, the period between the two wars, Italy in the post-war period, the latest applications of technique, etc.

The National Film Library

The National Film Library, with its headquarters in Rome, is a similar organization, which was instituted in 1949. At this time a Film Library already existed at the *School of the Experimental Film Centre* (1) where it was used for educational purposes. In 1943, the German military authorities requisitioned almost all the films contained in the Library, and shipped them to Germany, from where it has not been possible to retrieve them. For this reason, at the time of the institution of the *National Film Library*, only 184 films were held in the Library of the School, 70 of which were full length motion pictures, and 114 documentaries (made by LUCE), held in deposit. After the legislation of 1949, the National Film Library began to develop rapidly, due to the fact that all Film Producing Companies were obliged to send in one copy of all films produced, and also to the means that the Government Film Authorities furnished for the increase of motion pictures for the library. This sudden development created the need for the construction of new film vaults.

Today, the National Film Library possesses over three thousand films. This calculation is made solely on the basis of individual titles, as in many cases the Library actually holds an original print of the period, a fine grain, a positive print for screening and, in certain cases, an original negative, a lavender or a dupe negative, and several positive prints.

The work of controlling the prints frequently results in the need to reprint more copies, which are destined not solely for educational purposes but often for screening in Cinema Clubs or for other cultural activities. The National Film Library, in conjunction with that of Milan, was able to furnish all the material necessary for the compilation of the first chapter of the *Anthology of the Italian Cinema*, and it will be in a position to furnish similar material necessary for the second and third chapters of the *Anthology*, which cover sound motion pictures from 1930 to the present day.

In connection with the development of the National Film Library, it should be mentioned that it was admitted to the *Fédération Internationale des Archives du Film* as a temporary member, in 1949, and as a permanent member in 1953.

(1) See: *The Film Experimental Centre* - «Italian Affairs», Vol. IV, No. 5, pp. 919-920.

Italian Fashion

RELATIONS WITH THE CONNECTED SECTORS

On the eve of the international parade of Italian « haute couture », which will take place in Rome and Florence during July, it may prove useful if a summary is given of the results of the efforts made by Italy to launch its manufactured goods on foreign markets. The best year that Italian fashion houses have yet known was 1957, when the production of textiles, clothing, shoes and all kinds of accessories of men's and women's wearing apparel, reached a peak level, thanks mainly to the publicity undertaken by Giorgini, of Florence, and Brioni, of Rome, particularly in the United States.

In order to have a clear idea of the efforts made by Italy in this sector, it will be useful if a general outline is given of the organization of Italian « haute couture ». It may also facilitate a clear understanding if the export figures are given in respect of recent years, with a brief indication with regard to national products.

1) *What is the Italian fashion industry?*

It is a complex industry, based on the artisan trades; that is, the work is carried out by innumerable seamstresses, engravers, shoemakers, goldsmiths, etc. etc., who, born and bred in the country, in the small villages still influenced by an ancient civilization, learned there the first rudiments of their art, which they improve and develop, and which is their means of livelihood. An example of this may be seen in the situation of the dress-makers, who first transfer to the small towns, then to the suburbs of the cities, where they practice their trade, sometimes becoming dress-makers of name, or even setting up fashion houses.

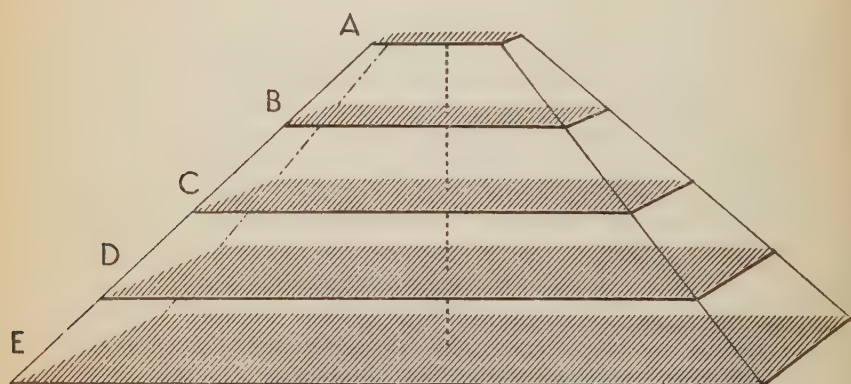
Alongside these artisans, we find the master craftsmen and women in each particular industry, who, however, have less possibility of reaching important positions in their particular art.

2) *A great pyramid.*

The easiest way of imagining the form of the fashions industry is to think of a great pyramid. At the base, we find other labour forces who, although inferior in number, enjoy an annual income which is higher, and which therefore gives them the possibility of creating an activity of their own, as it is the case of the artisans (both small and large) and the small industries.

Higher up, the «haute couture» reigns, which gives inspiration and work to the small industries and the artisans.

Still higher, we find the textile industry, and at the top a space left empty by private and State enterprise.



A : Apex
 B : Industry — *Confindustria*
 C : Haute Couture } *Confederazione Generale Artigianato*
 D : Artisan trades and small industries }
 E : Industrial and artisan skilled workers — CGIL, CISL, UIL.

3) *The activities of the fashion trade.*

Let us now imagine that the great pyramid is made of glass, to enable us to see the work which is carried on, the distribution of the various tasks, etc. We find that each sector makes a valid contribution to the general effort, the results of which may be measured by the successes enjoyed by Italian fashions abroad. The «haute couture» which is the result, represents in a spectacular manner the entire army which has contributed to its creation, and acts as a common link between the textile industry and mass production, between the artisan trades and ready-to-wear articles. In practice, the best clients of the textile industry are the creators of «haute couture», for they purchase materials, if possible for their exclusive use and according to their artistic tastes.

The original creations, purchased with dollars by North European and American buyers, are then passed to manufacturers and trade papers, through which they reach the general public.

4) *Representative organizations of fashion production.*

As we have seen from the glass pyramid, Italian fashions are created through the efforts of many categories of labour, and naturally these categories are represented by their respective associations, whose responsibility is to safeguard their interests and rights.

As we have noted, there is a gap at the apex of the pyramid, due to the fact that no organization exists to act as a guide for such numerous and varied categories of labour and production.

Continuing downward in our examination, it will be further noted what the industry produces as a result of a heterogenous mass of requirements; the artisan trades and skilled workers produce for themselves and to fulfill individual orders. No programme of coordination exists, nor are the labour unions which represent these categories inspired by any common social objectives. External factors contribute notably to this state of affairs, and it will be as well to glance at the organizations carrying out parallel activities, which have been instituted to safeguard what has been, and not what should be, done.

A) Federations:

I) The General Federation of Italian Industry (*Confindustria*), consisting of Territorial Associations, legally constituted in accordance with statutory provisions; all industrial associations, however constituted, have the right to become a member of the Federation.

In 1954, the clothing industry was represented by the leather trade, with 63,429 dependants belonging to 1,772 firms, and the textile industry, with 492,483 dependants employed in 4,459 industrial concerns.

II) General federations of the artisan trades, on a territorial or national scale, and non-political in nature. The 1940 census reported 850,000 workshops and laboratories, with over 2 million workers.

III) Trades Unions of categories belonging to the CGIL (General confederation of Labour); the CISL (Free Italian Labour Confederation) and UIL (Italian Labour Union).

B) State Departments:

I) Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Department of Industry.

II) Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Department of Small Industry and the Artisan Trades.

III) Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

5) *Production.*

This sector merits a separate study, detailing the technical methods and principles adopted by Italian industrialists.

Briefly, it may be said that many radical differences exist in the methods used not only by the various industries, but also among industries of similar categories.

This having been said, and of necessity leaving out all reference to production technique and all mention of reports issued by the various industrial associations, a glance may be given at statistics covering exports, which provide the key to a correct interpretation of the significance of the glass pyramid.

6) *Exports.*

In conclusion of the considerations on Italian Fashions, 1959, the following figures are reported by the Central Statistics Office:

TEXTILE EXPORTS (in million lire) (second line: exports in qls.)	1956	1957 (+ — over 1956)	1958 (+ — over 1957)
Cotton yarn	7,856 107,168	10,399 + 32.4 125,099 + 16.7	9,612 — 7.6 130,727 + 4.5
Fibre yard (excluding cotton)	1,609 25,359	1,531 — 4.8 23,950 — 5.6	1,178 — 23.1 21,548 — 10.0
Artificial & synthetic fibres	30,178 359,834	28,444 — 5.7 300,272 — 16.6	26,675 — 6.2 269,380 — 10.3
Pure wool cloth or woollen mixture	55,645 340,012	68,363 + 22.9 402,360 + 18.3	57,612 — 15.7 339,842 — 15.6
Pure cotton material or cotton mixture	19,856 95,673	22,567 + 13.7 104,967 + 9.7	24,019 + 6.4 109,875 + 4.7
Pure silk material or silk mixture	10,321 8,565	9,933 — 3.8 7,409 — 13.5	6,948 — 30.1 4,977 — 32.8
Artificial & synthetic textile fabric & waste	22,095 112,781	22,948 + 3.9 119,199 + 5.7	17,860 — 22.2 82,933 — 30.4
Special fabrics	1,281 14,898	1,154 — 9.9 11,729 — 21.3	1,567 + 35.8 12,765 + 8.8
Knitwear and woollen hosiery	7,781 8,084	11,105 + 42.7 12,471 + 54.3	14,775 + 33.0 17,504 + 40.4
Knitwear & hosiery of vegetable fibre	3,373 9,542	4,026 + 12.7 10,680 + 11.9	3,293 — 18.2 7,681 — 28.1
Silk knitwear & hosiery	89 47	126 + 41.6 72 + 53.2	130 + 3.2 59 — 18.1
Knitwear & hosiery of artificial & synthetic fibres	5,030 7,427	7,484 + 48.8 9,450 + 27.2	8,960 + 19.7 12,751 + 34.9
Other products of the textile industry	4,934 47,955	4,826 — 2.2 45,251 — 5.6	4,474 — 7.3 40,805 — 9.8
Morocco-leather goods and cases	2,303,018 8,055	³ 673,038 + 21.4 14,011 + 25.9	⁴ 171,271 + 9.3 16,623 + 4.1

EXPORTS OF ARTISAN AND SMALL INDUSTRY PRODUCTS (in million lire)	1955	1956	1957	1958
Leather gloves	1,194,916	1,971,502	2,401,796	2,317,318
(in hundred of pairs)	15,143	23,443	26,557	25,008
Plaits for headgear & other uses, of straw, hulk, rush, seaweed, raffia, sisal and other fibres - qls.	264,819	332,157	326,715	279,955
Knitted gloves, excluding those of silk elastic	2,456	2,803	2,668	2,389
qls.	3,880	3,861	8,844	9,620
in synthetic fibre	14,968	13,004	50,610	29,820
qls.	548,167	761,540	1,278,761	1,396,059
in various types of wool	Pairs 1,745,037	2,998,690	6,035,094	7,171,545
qls.	656,077	734,598	496,182	358,732
in linen & ramie fibre	Pairs 2,711,581	3,220,969	2,007,209	1,674,582
qls.	21,278	2,484	4,524	1,924
in artificial fibres	Pairs 11,756	11,830	12,011	9,630
qls.	47,142	47,040	28,642	12,795
in cotton	Pairs 119,708	189,539	147,694	47,539
qls.	1,131,330	1,131,496	1,038,848	662,570
in other textile yarns	Pairs 4,376,046	4,210,057	3,343,228	2,428,156
qls.	7,558	3,997	5,434	1,380
in textile mixtures	Pairs 21,092	11,619	23,981	5,830
qls.	270,347	451,616	572,616	461,199
Men's & Boys' clothing not listed elsewhere	Pairs 1,382,980	2,182,797	2,767,777	1,708,274
qls.	1,044,697	1,448,590	2,106,619	1,952,204
Women's and children's clothing not listed elsewhere	Pairs 2,113	2,644	4,994	4,044
qls.	1,027,694	1,588,904	1,867,904	2,066,381
Men's and Boys' haberdashery, not listed elsewhere	Pairs 1,084	1,298	1,738	1,783
qls.	225,165	327,199	407,772	440,325
Women's and children's underwear not listed elsewhere	Pairs 390	524	700	777
qls.	307,950	340,989	327,367	368,576
Ties	Pairs 242	285	286	353
qls.	597,551	706,593	644,999	643,202
Corsets, belts, brassieres and other similar articles	Pairs 446	596	598	588
qls.	8,757	27,915	12,523	16,956
Footwear with soles and uppers in leather, skin, etc.	Pairs 36	75	62	116
qls.	4,279,570	8,725,495	17,007,389	25,624,203
Footwear with rubber (including synthetic) soles	Pairs 1,468,328	2,880,878	5,791,894	9,787,140
and uppers, etc.	Pairs 1,106,342	1,598,838	2,466,046	3,151,338
Footwear with wooden soles, including sabots	Pairs 999,873	1,448,099	2,031,542	2,983,061
qls.	264,823	388,553	359,584	424,164
Footwear with soles and uppers in other material	Pairs 488,880	676,213	770,793	1,131,136
qls.	469,144	495,494	564,701	629,484
Sport footwear	Pairs 534,169	564,373	598,037	730,175
qls.	249,147	377,544	415,899	476,045
Slippers	Pairs 67,534	104,056	114,771	101,513
qls.	237,928	397,963	744,153	871,738
Women's and children's hats and headgear in felt	Pairs 245,562	384,661	735,045	843,868
or similar material	No. 16,163	16,521	10,855	29,879
Hats or headgear with plaited or similar crown	No. 13,651	16,100	6,259	35,269
in finished or unfinished form	No. 921,783	1,190,950	1,164,364	1,508,087
Hats of knitwear, cloth, felt material, including	No. 2,435,144	3,946,060	4,098,513	5,321,529
rubberized and oilskin materials	No. 442,074	538,729	422,756	452,759
Wigs, postiches, artificial curls, etc., made of hair-	No. 1,364,919	1,691,912	1,455,353	1,186,717
fur, or similar material	qls. 1,130	1,770	10,164	2,510
	2	2	2	1

The new business year of an industry that provides work for millions of people will open in July at Florence (Palazzo Pitti) and Rome (Excelsior Hotel). Market research would naturally contribute to increased production, which in turn would permit a considerable decrease in unemployment, lessen the resentment of the masses, and further the cause of peace in the world.

ITALIAN LINES



ITALIA

North and South America - Central America North and South Pacific

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Asia - Africa - Australia

ADRIATICA

Egypt - Israel - Lebanon - Syria - Cyprus - Turkey - Black Sea - Greece

TIRRENIA

Libya - Tunis - Sicily - Sardinia - Corsica - Malta - Marseilles - Spain - Northern Europe

TOURISM IN ITALY

The movement of tourists in 1958.

The activity of the central and subsidiary organs

The flow of tourists into Italy during 1958 continued along the trend of steady increase which commenced after the war. During that year, a total of 15,287,037 people visited Italy, against 14,629,020 in 1957 (1). A reduction in the percentage of increase in comparison to that registered in previous years was largely due to a drop in the number of French tourists, by reason of restrictive measures adopted in France, as a consequence of political and economic events, and also due to the progressive devaluation of the franc. The country which showed the greatest increase in persons visiting Italy during 1958 was Germany; in that year, in fact, German tourists constituted one quarter of the total number. Austrians constituted 15 % of the total, Swiss tourists 14 %, French 10 %, British 7.5 % and American 5 %. With regard to the method of transport used, the movement registered on the *rai'ways* remained more or less unchanged during the year in question (3,796,433 during 1958, against 3,793,229 in 1957). There was, however, an increase of 6 % (612,366 units) in *road traffic*, which reached a total of 10,731,142 in 1958, while *air traffic* increased by 13 %, showing a figure of 520,918 passengers in 1958 compared with 461,824 in 1957. The number of tourists who visited *Italy by sea*, on the other hand, dropped from 255,191 in 1957 to 238,544 in 1958, or by 6.5 %. In all, road traffic represented 70 % of the total tourist movement, the railways 25 %, air traffic 3.4 %, and sea traffic 1.5 %.

With regard to the movement of tourists in the hotels, boarding houses, etc., and taking into consideration only the first eight months of last year, the number of persons registered dropped slightly from

(1) See also: *Tourism* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 2335-2338.

12,773,418 in the previous year to 12,645,075. This slight reduction however, was compensated by an increase in the number of days resident, which increased from a total of 45,914,205 to 47,318,444 or by 3 %, in 1958 over 1957. For reasons already explained, there was a considerable drop in the number of French tourists last year which did not exceed 400,000 in the number of persons registered in hotels and boarding houses, with a total of 900,000 days resident. Visitors of other nationalities showed an average increase of 5 % in persons, and 7 % in days resident.

The revenue from «sojourn tax» reached the considerable figure of 2,166 million lire in 1958 as against 1,262 million in 1957, showing an increase of 71.7 %. This increase was due in large measure to the modifications brought to the application of the tax with Law No. 174 of March 4, 1958. During the period January-September 1958, petrol coupons sold to visitors produced a revenue in foreign currencies the equivalent of 13,127 million lire, showing an increase of 7 % over the previous year. This may be considered more than satisfactory, when it is remembered that a drop was registered in French sales of approximately two milliard lire.

Promotion on an international plane

At an international level, the promotion of Italian tourism was carried out with the aim of reaching two main objectives: the first concerned the elimination of obstacles still impeding development of tourist trade, while the second related to the introduction of forms of encouragement and promotion to draw an ever increasing number of tourists from all countries. In spite of drastic measures adopted by some countries last year, France in particular, on questions of currency allowances for foreign travel, the stream of tourists to Italy remained constant and there was even a rise in certain circumstances. Foreign currency deriving from «tourism» reached the figure of 32 million dollars during the first eight months of 1958, against 246 million dollars registered for the same period in 1957. This represents an increase of over 30 per cent.

Attempts to reduce customs formalities to a minimum are worth of mention. A multilateral agreement on the abolition of passports, stipulated between Italy, France and Belgium, came into force during the early part of 1958, and it was immediately extended to include the German Federal Republic, Austria and Luxembourg. On the proposal of Italy, negotiations are under way with Holland, for the purpose of modifying the «tourist card», recently introduced in that state, permit a freer circulation of tourists belonging to the six member states of the European Economic Community.

Facilities for Tourists

Every attempt is now being made, even on an international scale, to do away with *triptyques* and *carnets*. After lengthy and difficult examinations with the Customs Department, undertaken by the Commissioner's Office of Tourism, a new ruling came into effect on October 15, 1958. Motorists arriving at the Italian borders are no longer compelled to produce documents covering temporary importation, while the special vouchers for the purchase of petrol are still obtainable. Such measures stimulate the interest of the tourist anxious to travel in his own car, and the worth of the decisions taken to date are proved by the constant increase in the number of vehicles now entering Italy.

Further advancement has been made in relation to the export of customs-free souvenirs and artisan products, opportune modifications having been made to current rulings. Originally, this privilege was only permitted tourists from America, the value of the objects concerned being estimated at a maximum of 500 dollars. It has now been extended to tourists from all nations, and this measure has greatly benefitted small industry and artisan trades which have witnessed their volume of trade increase enormously.

Following discussions held at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which were attended by representatives of the High Commissioner's Office for Tourism, a Convention was signed on September 10, 1958, between the *Società di Navigazione Adriatica* (Adriatic Shipping Company) and the Greek Tourist Department, concerning the *building of special ferry boats*. These are to come into service during the Spring of 1960, and will carry tourists and their vehicles, including coaches, on the Brindisi, Corfu and Igoumenitza route, thus satisfying the requirements of a special branch of tourism and increasing traffic between Rome and Athens.

In view of the increased costs of publicity and postal rates in the United States, the O.E.E.C. has decided to increase its special fund from 250,000 to 350,000 dollars. This fund, during 1959, is to be drawn on for collective publicity undertaken by 21 nations in favour of tourism in Europe, particularly in relation to the «low season». For the purpose of attracting the attention of American tourists during this «low season», agreement was reached between the Governments of the interested countries, the National Agency for Tourist Industries and representatives of various economic sectors, for the launching of the «I.T.E. Plan» which contemplated reductions in hotel charges, transport and restaurants throughout the period November 1, 1958-March 15, 1959. The results of this I.T.E. Plan were highly satisfactory.

On the request of the United States Embassy, a detailed *Memo-randum* — for Mr. Randal, special assistant to President Eisenhower — has been drafted containing proposals for an increase in tourist exchange between the United States and Italy.

At the beginning of October, 1958, the XIII U.I.O.O.T. Congress (Union of Official Tourist Organizations) was held in Brussels, and discussions took place between representatives of over 60 countries. The Italian Department of Tourism presented the Assembly with a general report on the year's activities and progress made in the removal of those obstacles that still impede free movement on the part of tourists originating from member countries. This report was unanimously approved.

Branch Tourist Departments

During the past year, the office of the High Commissioner for Tourism has concentrated on the introduction and approval of legislation governing tourism in general and modifying certain financial rulings. Law No. 174 of March 4, 1958, contained several new changes in relation to *sojourn tax*, *appropriations for branch tourist bodies* and *loans to the hotel industry*. This law led to a great deal of fresh activity within the departments concerned, since it called for speedy modifications to sojourn tax and new estimates of budgets. In order to establish a proper scheme embracing new subsidies to local tourist departments, it was first necessary to estimate the financial situation of each one, and then make arrangements for a widening of their activities without causing interruptions.

Under the new law, provincial tourist departments and autonomous bodies are now controlled by a new structure which makes sure that personnel are sufficiently prepared for the work they have to undertake and promotes closer relations between all related organizations. During 1958, following repeated appeals from the provincial tourist departments, there was some sifting of personnel, while the Statutes of the *Pro-Loce* Associations were revised in order to keep them in line with the dictates of new legislation. This was particularly important when considered in relation to the contributions to be made by the Communes to the *Pro-Loce* associations from funds accumulated from *sojourn tax*.

Assistance to the Hotel Industry

Publication of Law No. 174, which modifies norms on financial aid to local tourist departments and loans to the *hotel industry*, did much to encourage new enterprise and promotion. Article 2 of this law

provides that approximately 10 % of the sojourn tax applied in recognised health and vacation centres be set aside for loans to the hotel industry, and 30 % of the same tax applied in other localities as considered under Article 1 of the Royal Decree, No. 729 of June 2, 1939, on localities not considered as official health resorts and tourist centres. Estimates made at December 31, 1958, show that approximately 8,728,800,000 lire were set aside for schemes already approved in relation to expansion of the hotel industry. During the year in question, 532 requests for loans were examined by the competent department, of which 306 were provisionally approved. So far, 88 have been put into operation and will result in an increase of 7,518 rooms, 12,643 beds and 5,431 bathrooms, total expenditure being in the region of 2,227,587,000 lire.

In 1958, 1,800 requests for authorization to open new hotels were forwarded to the authorities; 1,118 licenses were issued, while a further 559 permits were granted hotel-keepers desirous of enlarging existing premises. The above embrace a total of 21,160 rooms, 37,060 beds and 8,138 bathrooms.

All operations in connection with the *classification of hotels* for the 1959-60 period have been completed, and the competent authorities are now examining a Bill that will introduce modifications to the norms currently in use.

On the question of prices, it has been decided that no general increases will take place in 1959. On the other hand, certain changes will be made to the tariffs in use in some of the provinces, but solely for the purpose of bringing these up to a national level. Hotel-keepers have once again been reminded that they must make sure that a special price card is exposed in each hotel room in order to allay uncertainties on the part of visitors, particularly foreigners. The *Annuario Alberghi d'Italia* (Italian Hotel Yearbook) for the year 1959, was published in March and, for the purpose of meeting current demand, additional copies of those sections dealing with the regions and the provinces have been printed.

The High Commissioner's Office for Tourism is showing close interest in the activities of *Hotel Management Schools* and *Training Institutes for the Tourist Industry*, now frequented by a growing number of persons, and which have proved to be so successful in preparing trained elements for this field. Both moral and financial help have been given to the *Centro Italiano di Cultura Turistica* (The Italian Cultural Centre for Tourism), which has done a great deal in training future hostesses and guides.

Transport, Noise Abatement and Natural Beauties

Particular importance was attached to the participation of the High Commissioner's Office for Tourism in the XIth National Convention of Long Distance Coach Operators, held last year at Sorrento. During this convention, new permits were issued for 469 long distance coach services, of which 27 cover new itineraries for a total length of 92,384 kms. During five inter-regional conferences on summer railway timetables, the High Commissioner's Office supported proposals advanced by the Provincial Tourist Departments.

There has also been speedy action to eliminate disturbance arising from noise, and «silent zones» have been introduced in many areas, particularly those of pronounced tourist interest.

In collaboration with the Ministry for Public Instruction, numerous regulations on the *protection of natural beauties* have been introduced in important tourist centres, authority being provided by Law No. 1497 of June 29, 1939. This also affects posters and other publicity in the zones in question. In view of the fact that *additional road signs*, which meet the particular requirements of widespread tourism, are still urgently needed, the Commissioner's Office for Tourism — basing its activities on the new Highway Code recently approved — has reached an agreement with the ministries of Transport, Public Works and Public Instruction on the promotion of new legislation for the adoption of special indicators along highways and roads.

Public Departments concerned with Tourism

The High Commissioner's Office for Tourism is favourably inclined towards a new Bill which classifies the status and responsibilities of *special tourist departments* with national authority. In fact, in the interests of tourism, it is essential that these have a structure and functional organization which will ensure conditions likely to increase the tourist flow to Italy.

Tourist Agencies

This is a specific sector that is constantly growing. At the present time, 676 *tourist agencies* are operating and flourishing in Italy, of which 444 are authorised to negotiate all forms of tourism, including the organization of excursions to and from abroad. A further 56 limit their activities to Italy, 102 are restricted to purely local functions, while 74 are concerned solely with the booking of sea and air passages and the selling of relative tickets.

Of the total number of agencies, 379 operate in northern Italy, 70 in Central Italy and 127 in southern Italy and the islands. The High Commissioner's Office exercises a careful control over the activities of these agencies, particularly those concerned with supplying information in foreign countries and non-Italian agencies operating in Italy. In agreement with the Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications, special instructions have been imparted to the effect that, under the entry «tourist agencies» in the public telephone directories, only those offices holding proper licenses (and therefore able to offer correct technical and financial guarantees) are to be included.

Following negotiations with the Prefectures, special courses have been arranged for guides, interpreters and the like, in order that such personnel will be in a position to furnish a complete service in the general interests of tourism.

The Development of Social Tourism

Two new laws have strengthened the position of *social tourism* in Italy. The first, No. 174 of March 4, 1958, approved the opening of a special fund for the development of schemes elaborated by those agencies that, with no profit-making intentions, operate in favour of social tourism and youth. The second, No. 326 of March 21, 1958, contains a whole series of norms concerning social tourism, in all its forms. These laws have introduced a juridical and financial structure that is essential to the major efficiency of social tourism and offer definite possibilities of widespread development. The High Commissioner's Office for Tourism, taking advantage of assistance offered by the Provincial Tourist Departments and the Autonomous Tourist Associations, has given constant encouragement to all schemes which will assure the success of this sector, freely helping in the promotion of excursions to localities in Italy and abroad, building of youth hostels, camping sites, tourist villages, alpine refuges, boarding houses, etc., and contributing towards improvements in equipment and furnishings. The greater influx of foreigners and the corresponding financial benefits have greatly eased the situation. Social and youth tourist organizations which have distinguished themselves for their promotion in this field include the *Associazione Italiana Alberghi per la Gioventù* (The Italian Association of Youth Hotels), the *Federazione Italiana del Campeggio* (The Italian Camping Association), the *Ente Nazionale Assistenza Lavoratori* (The National Association for Workers' Assistance), the *Italian Touring Club*, the *Italian Alpine Club* and the *Federazione Italiana Escursionismo* (the Italian Excursionist Federation). However, much valuable work has also been performed by such youth and university organizations as the *Centro Italiano Istruzione Viaggi*

Studenti – C.I.V.I.S. (The Italian Centre for Educational Travel for Students), the *Centro Italiano Relazioni Universitarie con l'Estero* – C.R.U.E.I. (The Italian Centre for Overseas Relations), the *Associazione Relazioni Culturali con l'Estero* – A.R.C.E. (The Association for Overseas Cultural Relations), the *Centro Universitario per l'estero* (The University Overseas Centre) and the *Centro Turistico Giovanile* (The Youth Tourist Centre).

E. N. I. T. Activities

During the year 1958, the *Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo* (Italian National Tourist Office) followed a particularly dense programme, devoting considerable attention to tourist promotion and publicity. *Foreign representation*, composed of 23 delegations and 20 offices, was improved through the merging of offices at Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques and Port Elizabeth into one department at Johannesburg, to represent the whole of South Africa. New E.N.I.T. offices are to be opened in Athens, while plans are being discussed for others at Rio de Janeiro, Hamburg, Montevideo, Caracas, in Marocco and Finland. Modifications are also to be made to the present offices operating in Australia, although it is not yet decided whether these will be opened at Melbourne or Sydney. A new frontier office is also due to open at Tarvisio-Cocccau, under the auspices of the *Azienda Autonoma di Turismo* of Tarvisio and with the assistance of E.N.I.T.

Propaganda material shipped abroad to branch offices amounted to 83,967 parcels, for a total weight of 602,587 kilograms, and consisted of 6,505,422 publications. E.N.I.T. activities abroad mostly concern the supplying of information and, during the year in question, replies were given to 1,267,409 requests, of which 301,367 concerned Italy in general and 967,052 the various regions. E.N.I.T. has also planned a special window display on view in its own offices abroad, tourist agencies and chain stores. Its other activities include the supply of 550 window cards illustrating Italian folklore customs, 311 photographic enlargements showing panoramic and artistic aspects of major Italian cities and tourist centres, 1,130 products of the Italian artisan trades, 44 programmes of artistic and natural beauties to be found in various parts of Italy and various brochures and booklets.

There has been considerable publishing activity and many illustrative brochures and pamphlets, revised in collaboration with the Provincial Tourist Offices, have been re-printed. These include *Viaggio in Italia*, *Vacanze in Italia*, *Mari d'Italia*, *Monti d'Italia* and *Laghi d'Italia*, all of which have a circulation of approximately half a million in the principal languages. Regional editions, such as *Piemonte e Val*

d'Aosta, Liguria, Lombardia, Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige, Emilia e Romagna and Toscana have also been re-printed, circulation reaching one million copies for the Italian, French, English, German and Spanish editions. A new booklet *Soggiorno in Italia*, published on the occasion of the Brussels Fair, has obtained great success abroad. This edition, published in English, German, Spanish and Flamingo, is now being translated into Portuguese, Swedish and Arabic. To mark the Lourdes centenary, E.N.I.T. published, in collaboration with the Rome Provincial Tourist Office, a booklet in Italian, French, English, German and Spanish, containing an invitation to tourists to visit the Eternal City. This publication illustrates some of the monuments and works of art closely related to the Marian cult.

On the occasion of the *Congresso Internazionale di Idrologia e di Climatologia*, held at Lacco Ameno, last October, the Italian National Tourist Office made itself responsible for the printing of a book dealing with *Fonti e Terme d'Italia*. This publication, with over 100,000 copies, was translated into French, English and German. The Office has also been entrusted with the editing of the official publication of the Olympic Games. This is to be called *Olimpiadi 1960* and, in 140 pages, will give a description of the tourist attractions of the city of Rome and its neighbouring localities, illustrations of some of the more interesting excursions that may be made and plans and charts describing some of the buildings which have been planned for the Olympic Games. It will be available in Italian, French, English, Spanish and German.

The familiar *Agenda E.N.I.T.* 1958 was published in four editions for a total circulation of 7,000 copies, while the 1959 edition, entitled *Libro dei Giorni Italiani*, consists of a richly bound volume containing reproductions of miniatures of the IX-XVth centuries and is dedicated to Italian life in the Middle Ages (10,000 copies).

Considerable success was gained with No. 24 of the magazine *Vita Italiana*, devoted to the Etruscan age and published in Italian, French, English and German (11,000 copies). More than 7,000 copies of *Calendario delle manifestazioni* 1958 have been printed and distributed abroad. The monthly magazine *L'Italia* is printed in Italian, French, English and German, and some new booklets on *Castelli d'Italia* and *Ville d'Italia* are now being prepared.

There has been some considerable development in the use of coloured posters and 24 special two-tone subjects, in French, English, German and Spanish, have been produced (360,000). In order to meet the growing demand, particularly from the United States of America, a further 40,000 copies are being printed, while new subjects are in course of planning.

Motion pictures also play their part in the E.N.I.T. programme and a third series of colour documentaries, 35 and 16 mm, have been produced in collaboration with INCOM and the *Istituto Nazionale LUCE*. Those produced with INCOM include three descriptions of the Tyrrhenian coast, *Viareggio-Ventimiglia*, *Pisa-Napoli* and *Napoli-Reggio Calabria*. Films made with the *Istituto Nazionale LUCE* include *Taranto-Pescara* and *Ancona-Trieste*, *La Calabria*, *La Puglia* and *Laghi bre-sciani* (in cinemascope). A series of documentary films, some in Cinemascope, and a film on *Roma olimpica* (produced in collaboration with C.O.N.I.) are in course of production. Prints of most of these films will be made available for distribution abroad.

Articles and photographs in newspapers and popular magazines, as well as a special television feature, help to show Italian public opinion the enormous benefits which Italy can obtain from a strong tourist movement. Again, motion pictures produced by ENIT have obtained success almost everywhere. Some of the new documentaries were awarded the *Ulivo d'argento* (Silver Olive) at the «Bordighera World Film Festival» while others, dealing with various aspects of tourism, were among prize-winning entries at the «Venice Documentary Film Festival» and the «VIIIth International Week of Tourist and Folklore Films» at Brussels.

Radio and television propaganda has taken the form of new radio features broadcast by stations at Bremen, Frankfurt, Berlin and in Bavaria, Radio Montecarlo, Radio Luxembourg, Radio Saarbrücken, Radio Andorre and Radio Eurafica. A total of 813 programmes have so far been put on the air. In the United States of America, thanks to the assistance offered by the newspaper *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, certain radio stations devote five minutes each week to Italian tourist items.

So far, 53 films have been produced for television, while a further 79, dealing with specific subjects and the property of E.N.I.T., have been shown over the national network. Every encouragement has been given to participation in fairs and expositions, such as the Brussels Fair, the World Fair at Gand, the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto and the Nice Fair. It is now a well known fact that Italian tourist entries at the Brussels Fair were particularly successful. E.N.I.T. was responsible for a «Pavilion on Tourism», a non-stop cinema, a tourist enquiry office, organization of exhibitions of folklore and an Italian restaurant. This success was proved by the award of the «Grand Prix», a gold medal for the Italian restaurant and a gold star to the E.N.I.T. pavilion.

Newspaper publicity has been particularly progressive. An examination of the world press reveals that 1,254 advertisements were publish-

ed in 244 daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines in 23 countries. Further, the United States press has published various articles, features, information and photographs totalling 450,000 lines, and posters featuring tourism in Italy have been on show in shop windows, banks, public buildings and rail and coach stations. Finally, a documentary film on Italian artisan trades and another on the *Paese degli Etruschi* have been distributed over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Such documentaries as *Vacanze in Italia*, *Ricordi dell'Italia*, *Amalfi*, *Paese di Colombo* and *Roma non è stata costruita in un giorno*, have all been distributed throughout American motion picture and television networks.

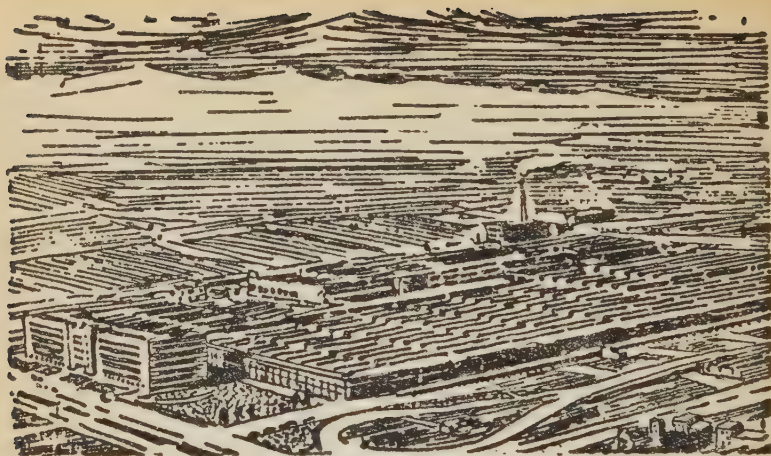
The Foreign Relations Department of E.N.I.T., in collaboration with the Provincial Tourist Offices and the *Aziende Autonome*, has given every possible assistance to a large number of visiting journalists. In February last, 30 correspondents, representing some of the more important Italian and foreign newspapers and periodicals, were invited to take part in a tour of some of the better known winter vacation centres in the Dolomites. Numerous tours have also been organised for representatives of foreign tourist agencies, managers of American shipping and air companies, local mayors from California and other guests.

Towards the end of last year, Nos. 31, 32 and 33-34, of the technical bulletin *Statistica del turismo* and the *Annuario degli Alberghi d'Italia* were published (36,000 copies - 1,700 pages each).

New additions have been made to the Library and the Photographic Records Office. Distribution in Italy and abroad totals 28,194 photographs, 893 enlargements, 953 black and white and colour prints and 706 negatives. More than 6,600 photographs were sent to the State Railways to be exhibited in rolling stock. Sales of petrol vouchers, from September 11, 1957, to August 31, 1958, reached the figure of 6,359,880,706 lire.

The programme for 1959 foresees further expansion in all sectors. E.N.I.T. is already studying technical planning in relation to publicity and advertising for the late 1959-60 period, particularly in relation to the *Olympic Games*. On that occasion, sports circles all over the world will be concentrating their attention on Rome (1).

(1) See also: *Tourism* - «Italian Affairs», Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 2335-2338; *Ten Years of Tourism in Italy* - Vol. VII, No. 3-4, pp. 2233-2247; *Popular Tourist Provisions in Italy* - Vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 1917-1924.



FIAT, which started in 1899 as the « Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino » has become one of the largest European industrial groups for motor production, « on land, at sea, in the air ».

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18 Factories, including preliminary processing plants (iron and steel working and metallurgy) and terminal production plants: motor vehicles, tractors, rail and tramway material, trolley buses, large Diesel marine and stationary engines, aviation engines and aircraft.

Area : 6,000 acres.

70,000 dependants, of which at least 65,000 in Italy.

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Political Calendar

MAY, 1959

16. – The American Secretary of State, Mr. Christian Herter, arrives in Rome and is met at Ciampino Airport by the Foreign Secretary, Giuseppe Pella, and other officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

After being received by President Giovanni Gronchi, Mr. Herter meets Prime Minister Antonio Segni, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pella, with whom he discusses the Geneva Conference.

– President Giovanni Gronchi receives Messrs. Marino Benedetto Belluzzi and Antonio Biondi, Regent Captains of the Republic of San Marino, in an official visit, during which the close ties between San Marino and Italy are confirmed.

17. – The Minister of Transport, Armando Angelini, inaugurates the newly electrified Mestre-Cervignano railway, which represents one of the most important undertakings of the Italian State Railways during the post-war period, inasmuch as this line carries not only heavy national rail traffic but also international traffic coming from Yugoslavia and the Balkans.

18. – The Prime Minister, Antonio Segni, receives members of the Belgian Mission, headed by Minister of the Interior, Lefebvre, now in Italy to study internal government. Mr. Segni decorates the Belgian Minister of the Interior and some members of the Mission, with certain honours.

19. – The Greek Sovereigns arrive in Italy on an official visit, and are met at Rome Station, on their arrival from Naples, by President and Mrs. Gronchi and various high state officials. President and Mrs. Gronchi later offer a dinner in honour of their royal guests, at which high State officials, and personages of the artistic and cultural world, are present.

20. – King Paul of Greece, after visiting the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier during the morning, is accompanied by President and Mrs. Gronchi to the Campidoglio, where he is officially received by the Mayor of Rome, in the presence of members of the political world and the diplomatic corps. During the evening, the King and Queen of Greece attend a dinner in their honour at Villa Madama, offered by the Prime Minister, Mr. Segni. President and Mrs. Gronchi, and other members of the Italian Government, are also present.

– The Chamber of Deputies approves a Bill covering improvements to the road network, for a total expenditure of 240 milliard Lire.

21. – The King and Queen of Greece hold a reception for President and Mrs. Gronchi at the Grand Hotel.

– The Ministers of Foreign Affairs for Italy and Greece, Messrs. Pella and Averoff-Tossizza, meet at Palazzo Chigi to discuss reciprocal problems and matters of economic and cultural collaboration.

25. - President Giovanni Gronchi sends condolences to President Eisenhower on the death of John Foster Dulles, through the Italian Ambassador in Washington. In a personal telegram, President Gronchi also sends condolences to the widow of the late statesman.

26. - Foreign Minister Pella leaves for the United States to represent the Ital-

ian Government at the funeral of the late John Foster Dulles.

28. - President Gronchi opens the 37th International Fair at Padua.

- The Libyan Minister for Defence arrives at Rome Airport.

29. - Prime Minister Segni opens the 7th Rome Fair.

JUNE, 1959

1. - To mark the 13th anniversary of the Italian Republic, President Giovanni Gronchi addresses a message to the Italian Armed Forces, expressing the admiration and sympathy of the entire country.

During the afternoon, members of the diplomatic corps pay a courtesy visit to President Gronchi at the Quirinal.

2. - The 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the Italian Republic is celebrated with civil and military displays and ceremonies.

President Gronchi pays an official visit to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and later watches a military display in Rome.

President and Mrs. Gronchi hold a reception at the Quirinal for high Government officials, Members of Parliament, officials of public administration, and members of the economic, cultural and professional world.

3. - The Senate approves the Budget of the Ministry for Industry, after a detailed report by the Minister for Industry, Emilio Colombo, and Senator Bussi, who emphasize the steady increase in Italian industrial production.

4. - The Minister of Transport, Armando Angelini, inaugurates the new railway line linking Messina with the agricultural area of Etna, which will permit the rapid distribution of thousands of tons of citrus fruits and timber.

5. - Over three million Italians vote in local elections for the Regional Assembly of Sicily, as well as for local governments in Bari and other important centres.

8. - The President of Turkey, Mr. Celal Bayan, arrives in Rome, accompanied by Mrs. Bayan and the Turkish Foreign Minister. They are met at Rome Airport by President and Mrs. Gronchi, as well as high Government and military officials. Later, President and Mrs. Bayan attend a dinner offered in their honour at the Quirinal.

- The results of the regional elections in Sicily, and local government elections in other parts of Italy, are as follows:

Christian Democrats :	936,697	voters
Italian Social Democrat Party :	}	69,408 »
Italian Republican Party :		
Italian Liberal Party :		90,601 »
Sicilian Christian Social Union :		256,722 »
Italian Communist Party :		474,470 »
Italian Socialist Party :		237,391 »
Italian Democrat Party (1) :		115,151 »
Italian Social Movement :		183,434 »
Others :		42,449 »
Total :	2,424,955	»

10. - Discussions terminate at the Quirinal between the Italian President Mr. Giovanni Gronchi, and the President of Turkey, Mr. Celal Bayan. During the

(1) The Italian Democrat Party is the result of the unification of the two Monarchist parties: the National Monarchist Party, and the Peoples Monarchist Party.

meetings between the two statesmen, which have taken place at a time of particular political interest, the friendly relations between the two countries, and their future collaboration, have been confirmed.

- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pella, and Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Rostu Zorlu, put their signatures to an Italo-Turkish Agreement providing for economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

- The Senate approves the Budget of the Ministry of Transport, after Mr. Armando Angelini, Minister of Transport, had illustrated plans for the development of the railway services within the framework of the E.C.M.

12. - President Giovanni Gronchi, accompanied by Mr. Spataro, starts a three-day tour of the four provinces of Abruzzo (Aquila, Teramo, Pescara and Chieti), and is received everywhere with acclamations and enthusiasm on the part of the people and local authorities.

- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Giuseppe Pella, gives a report to the Cabinet on the recent visit of the Greek Sovereigns to Italy, and that of the Turkish Prime Minister, describing the resultant projects for collaboration between Italy and these two countries.

14. - The Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Emilio Colombo, lays the foundation stone of a new sugar refinery at Rendina (Potenza), the construction of which represents a new step towards the realization of the Government's plans for the industrialization of Southern Italy.

15. - The 6th Electronic, Nuclear Energy, and Cinematographic Exhibition is opened at the Rome Fair grounds by President Giovanni Gronchi.

16. - The Prime Minister presides over a meeting which is attended by the Minister for the Budget, Tambroni, the

Minister for the Treasury, Taviani, the Minister of Agriculture, Rumor, the Minister of Public Works, Togni, the Comptroller for the Southern Italy Development Fund, Pastore, and the Minister of Transport, Senator Angelini. Discussions centre around a close examination of the financial and economic situation of the country and its position in relation to problems arising from the E.C.M.

17. - The Minister for Industry and Commerce, Colombo, who is currently President of the Council of Ministers of the Coal and Steel Community, leaves Rome for Luxembourg to take part in a joint meeting of the four Presidents of the Higher Authority, the Council of Ministers, the Common Assembly and the Court of Justice.

- The Chamber of Deputies, following a report by the Minister for Public Instruction, Medici, approves the Budget for that Department.

- The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Giuseppe Pella, and the Ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. J. D. Zellerbach, following an exchange of notes between the two countries, sign an agreement which prorogates the treaty instituting Italo-American Commission for Cultural Relations between the two countries.

18. - The Chamber of Deputies elects its representatives to the European Parliamentary Assembly, representative organ of the countries belonging to the Common Market, Euratom and the Coal and Steel Community. Fifteen delegates are elected (thirteen Christian Democrats, one Social Democrat, one Liberal).

19. - The Senate approves the Budget for the Ministry of Justice, following a speech by the Minister, Guido Gonella, who informs Parliament of forthcoming modifications to the penal and civil codes.

20. - President Giovanni Gronchi arrives in Florence to inaugurate new premises belonging to I.N.P.S. and I.N.A.M. He also visits the International Centre for Medicine and Surgery.

- The Prime Minister, Antonio Segni, and the Minister of Agriculture, Rumor, visit the Rome Town Hall, to be present at the awarding of prizes to winners of productivity competitions during the 1956-57 agricultural year.

- The Prime Minister calls a special meeting of the Committee of Ministers for State Participations, to discuss the construction of a fourth steel foundry at Taranto.

- The Speaker of the Peruvian Chamber, Javier Ortis de Zavallos, accompanied by an official delegation, arrives in Rome as the guest of the Italian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

23. - The President of the French Republic, General Charles De Gaulle, accompanied by his wife and French officials, arrives in Rome on an official visit. The guests are welcomed at Malpensa Airport, Milan, by President Giovanni Gronchi and leading Italian officials.

- After a visit to the War Cemetery at Magenta, General De Gaulle reaches Milan to attend a military parade.

24. - Accompanied by President Gronchi and the Prime Minister, the French President takes part in celebrations marking the centenary of the Battles of 1859.

- At Solferino and San Martino, the two statesmen express their satisfaction over Franco-Italian relations.

- The Senate gives its definite approval to the «Erga Omnes» law on Labour Agreements which guarantee a minimum salary.

25. - General De Gaulle, on reaching Rome, pays a visit to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, accompanied by the Minister of Defence, Giulio Andreotti, and to the French War Cemetery. On his return to the Quirinal, he opens discussions with President Gronchi. These talks are also attended by Ministers Giuseppe Pella and Couve de Murville, and Ambassadors Vitetti and Palewski.

In the afternoon, the French President, accompanied by President Gronchi, visits the Rome Town Hall, where he is officially received by the Mayor of the city and various political and diplomatic exponents. An official dinner and reception is offered to President De Gaulle at the Quirinal.

26. - President De Gaulle and President Gronchi, with their respective wives and suites, visit Piazza di Siena to watch a riding display by the Corps of Carabinieri. Later, the two statesmen are guests at a luncheon offered by the Prime Minister at Villa Madama.

In the evening, General De Gaulle offers a farewell reception to President Gronchi at the French Embassy at Palazzo Farnese. During talks which have accompanied the French President's visit to Rome, France and Italy have once again confirmed their political and economic solidarity.

- The Senate approves a law on Old Age and Disability Pensions to Artisans and their dependants.

- The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Leone, receives a courtesy visit from the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, Mr. Rainieri Mazzilli.

27. - The Council of Ministers listens to a report by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on recent Franco-Italian talks, and expresses its satisfaction at the results achieved.

- The Cabinet approves the launching of a new national loan in favour of economic development.

28. - General Charles De Gaulle, with his wife and suite, leaves for Paris, following a state visit to Italy and the Vatican. At Ciampino Airport, the Italian Government is represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pella.

- President Giovanni Gronchi opens the 2nd Housing Fair included in the Overseas and Italian Labour Throughout the World Exposition at Naples.

30. — The Cabinet approves norms on the execution of the new Highway Code, which will come into force on July 1, 1959, and discusses the proposed national loan. It later approves a series of laws concerning investments included

in the Government plan for economic expansion, increases in national revenue, and the reduction of unemployment. The legislation concerns public works, agriculture, transport and tourism.

JULY 1959

1. — The Minister for Foreign Affairs receives a visit from Mr. Mekki Abbas, Executive Secretary of the United Nations' Commission for Africa.

2. — The Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, during a joint session at Montecitorio, elect a member of the Constitutional Court. Choice falls on Professor Giuseppe Branca who replaces the late Professor Bracci. The Senate and the Chamber also elect seven new members to the Council of the Magistracy.

3. — Following a report by the Minister of Defence, the Senate approves budget estimates for that Department.

4. — The 19th World Fishing Fair opens at Ancona.

6. — President Giovanni Gronchi visits saline di Volterra to be present at an official ceremony marking the beginning of work on the new electrochemical plant at Larderello. The President later inspect a borax plant at Larderello.

7. — The President of the Republic, Giovanni Gronchi, receives a visit from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Dr. Andres Alvarada Puerto. In the name of his Government, the Minister awards the Italian President the Grand Cross of the Order of Morazon.

8. — The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Mr. Raul Sapena Pastor, who arrived in Rome on an official visit yesterday, signs a trade and payments agreement with Italy.

9. — The Senate approves a Bill which authorises the President of the Republic to concede amnesty and indult.

10. — The Minister for Education of the United Arab Republic, Mr. Kamal El Din Hussein, arrives in Rome to inspect the area that is to be donated by the Rome Council for the U.A.R. Academy. A similar site in Cairo has been given the Italian Government for a new institute.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs leaves for Geneva to take part in the meeting of Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Western Germany.

13. — The Italian Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister for Industry and Trade, Colombo and the President of E.N.I., visits Lucania to inspect the huge methane deposits recently discovered in the Valle del Basento. These deposits are of the utmost importance to the development of Southern Italy. The Prime Minister later opens the first Italian commune to be built in the Lucania land reform zone (Policoro).

15. — The President of the Republic is present at the opening of the Bologna-Milan section of the new «Sun Highway».

The Senate approves a Bill on the creation of a Ministry for Tourism and Entertainment.

The Minister of Finance, Taviani, leaves for Bonn to take part in the meeting of the Ministers of Finance of the European Common Market.



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Tourist Calendar

AUGUST 1959

ART AND CULTURE

Gargnano (Brescia Prov.): Summer courses for foreigners in Italian art and language. Promoted by the University of Milan, with the collaboration of the Brescia Provincial Agency, these courses include lectures on the history of art, music and the theatre. Lectures by leading representatives of the Italian cultural world, theatre and cinema entertainment and excursions are arranged for students. The courses are held at Palazzo Feltrinelli and are open until the end of September.

Passo della Mendola (Trento Prov.): Conventions and courses at the Sacred Heart University. Meetings and discussions are also held at the «Maria Immacolata» Cultural Centre. The programme is as follows:

– **August 7-14:** International Course on «A Christian Life for the Rural Population».

– **August 10-27:** Preliminary lectures for fine arts graduates preparing for refresher courses.

– **August 19-21:** Course of psychology - «Problems of personality within the school». Search for elements that alter behaviour of schoolchildren in order to furnish teachers with corrective solutions.

– **August 17-23:** Cultural refresher course.

– **September 3-10:** Lectures on history of the Middle Ages (the life of the

clergy during the XI-XII centuries). The spiritual, liturgical, cultural, artistic, juridical and economic aspects of the life of that time.

Rimini (Forlì Prov.): Italian language and cultural courses for foreigners. Organized by Bologna University, these courses are held at the «Casa per la Gioventù Studiosa - Alberto Narvelli» (August 10-September 5).

Venice: VIIth General Assembly of the European Cultural Society (August 8-15).

EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS

La Spezia: Xth Painting exhibition «Golfo di La Spezia». This also includes an exhibition of prints, costumes and carving (Closes September 6).

Ancona: IIIrd Music and Musical Instrument Salon.

Messina: Vth International Film Festival «Cariddi d'Oro» (first half of August).
– XXth World Samples Fair (August 10-24).

Nuoro: Biennial of Art, «Premio Sardegna». Promoted by the Nuoro Provincial Tourist Department under the auspices of the Sardinian Regional Authority. Open to all Italian painters, even though resident abroad (August 8-September 6).

Turin: IInd World Sports Exposition (August 26-September 13).

Venice: XXth World Film Festival. First held in 1933, the Venice Film Festival is the oldest of its kind in the world. Various conferences and other attractions are held at the same time (closes at end of September).

RELIGIOUS FESTIVITIES

Assisi (Perugia Prov.): Festival of the Pardon. Commemorates August 2, 1216, the date on which St. Francis obtained an indulgence from Pope Onorio III (August 2).

Messina: Procession of the «Vara». A pyramid, more than 60 feet high, illustrating some religious subject is carried in procession (August 15).

Nuoro: Feast of the Redeemer. The festivities include a procession in Sardinian national costume to the peak of Monte Ortobene, where the statue of the Redeemer stands (August 27).

Tivoli (Rome): Feast of the «Inclinata». Festivities include a traditional procession which recalls the meeting between Jesus and his mother.

FOLKLORE

Ascoli Piceno: The «Quintana». 700 persons, in historical costume take part in the torneo. The festivities are also marked by an offering of candles, the blessing of the horses taking part in the torneo, a race between standard bearers and a torchlight procession (August 4-5).

Gubbio (Perugia Prov.): «Palio della Balestra». This traditional competition, in costume, originated in rivalry between the crossbowmen of Gubbio and of Sansepolcro. Other countries are also represented at this competition (August 15).

Messina: «The Giant and the Giantess» Festivities, culminating in a costumed

procession honouring the mythical founders of the city.

Piazza Armerina (Enna Prov.): «Palio dei Normanni». Four costumed riders, each representing a district, joust for the palium originally donated by Pope Nicolas II (August 13-15).

Positano (Salerno Prov.): «The landing of the Saracens». Costumed festivities, held at night, recalling the sacking of Positano by the Saracens (August 11-night).

Siena: «Palio delle Contrade». One of the most important and interesting folklore exhibitions in the world. It has been held, without interruption, since the XVth century. The main attraction consists of a race between 10 horsemen, representing 10 of the 17 districts of the city. Three complete turns of the main city square are made. The race is preceded by a costumed procession and a competition between standard bearers, while the horses are blessed before the Duomo. The celebrations held in the winning district are also very attractive and vivacious (August 16).

Venice: An evening on the Grand Canal. Illumination of the gondolas and banks of the Canal.

MUSIC - THEATRE - CINEMA

Bordighera (Imperia Prov.): Vth World Festival of the Comic Film. Leading Italian and non-Italian stars take part in the festival which also includes an exhibition of documentary films of tourist interest.

Arezzo: VIth World Polyphonic Contest «Guido d'Arezzo». One of the two competitions of this kind still held in Europe. The contest is held at the Petrarch Theatre before an international jury (concludes in September).

La Verna (Arezzo Prov.): VIth Music Week. A series of concerts at the famous Franciscan shrine (first ten days of August).

Naples: Open air entertainment at the Flegrea Arena.

Orvieto (Terni Prov.): Sacred plays. Production by the Institute of Sacred Drama. The plays are given on a stage built in front of the Duomo (during August).

Palermo: Open air entertainment and drama season at the Teatro di Verdura di Villa Castelnovo.

Pegli (Genoa Prov.): The summer Arena at Villa Doria - Festival of modern dancing.

Rimini (Forlì Prov.): Xth Musical Festival at the Tempio Malatestiano (August 10-20).

Riccione (Forlì Prov.): XIth World Stamp Exposition and IXth National Numismatic Convention (August 29 to September 2).

Rome: Lyric season at Caracalla.
- Concert season at the Basilica of Maxentius.

San Miniato (Pisa Prov.): XIIIth Festival of the Popular Theatre. First presentation of an unpublished play with a religious background. Organized by the Institute of Popular Drama.

Trieste: Xth Festival of Operetta. Held in the open at Castello San Giusto.

Urbino: Dramatic season at the Teatro Rinascimentale di Corte (latter part of August).

Venice: « Musical Vacation ». Opera and Chamber Music - gala concerts at the Conservatory « B. Marcello » (concludes early September).

Verona: Lyric season at the Arena. This is the oldest open air season in Italy. The fine Roman arena is one of the best preserved monuments in the country and has perfect acoustics (throughout August).

- Verona Summer theatre festival (throughout August).

SEPTEMBER 1959

ART AND CULTURE

Florence: XXXth Congress on Esperanto September 19-24).

EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS

Bari: XXIIIrd. Levant Fair. Of direct interest to the peoples of the Mediterranean, this fair has an international character. The growing number of Italian and non-Italian exhibitors and the constant rise in the number of visitors point to its importance and its prestige.

Bergamo: Bergamo « Gran Prix » for films on art. In collaboration with the International Institute for Films on Art, the Bergamo « Gran Prix » Festival Committee has arranged this second world contest for full length and documentary films. The following sections will be open: films on archi-

itecture, films on contemporary art, films on the teaching of art, general films on art, cartoons, films on tourism in Italy (September 8-13).

Bolzano: XIIth Bolzano Fair.

Busto Arsizio (Varese Prov.): XIth World Cotton Fair. This also includes pavilions exhibiting artificial and synthetic fibre products, chemical products and textile machinery (middle of September).

Gonzaga (Mantua Prov.): Millenary Fair. The oldest fair in Italy and most probably in the world. It is estimated that it was first held in the year 1,000. Today, it is mostly concerned with agriculture (September 6-14).

Milan: XVth National Radio and Television Exposition. World Exhibition of textile machinery and equipment (opens early September).

Parma: XIVth World Fair on preserved food products and packaging.
— Technico-industrial exhibition of equipment for the food industry (September 20-30).

Piacenza: VIth World Fair on Hydrocarbons and VIIth National Exposition of Methane (September 11-21).

Riccione (Forlì Prov.): 1st Centenary of postage stamps issued by the provisional Government. Stamp enthusiasts all over the world take part in these annual meetings and many rare examples of early issues are always to be seen (September 1).

Turin: IXth World Exposition of Technical Equipment and IIIrd International Sports Meeting (concludes September 13).

Venice: Exhibition of 17th century paintings. This exhibition is Venice's contribution towards current research and study on a century that was exceptionally rich in artists, many of whom — such as Liss, Strozzi and Tiepolo, flourished in Venice (closes in October).

Vicenza: XIVth National Exhibition of Ceramics, precious stones, silver and gold. Held in the Salvi Gardens.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVITIES

Lucca: Traditional feast of the Holy Cross. One of the oldest religious festivals in honour of the famous « Sacred Face », carved in the Cedar of Lebanon (September 13).

Naples: Feast of San Gennaro, Patron of the city (September 19).

Viterbo: Feast of Santa Rosa. This ends with the famous torchlight procession which recalls the moving of the Saint's body to the Church of Santa Rosa in 1258 (September 3).

FOLKLORE

Arezzo: Joust of the Saracen. This dates from the XIIth century and is

held in Piazza Vasari. Competitors wear costume and represent the four districts of the city.

Bertinoro (Forlì Prov.): Feast of the « Ospitalità ». This recalls the manner in which strangers were housed and looked after by the local population during past centuries (September 6).

Como: Festival of the Lake and Lario Rowing joust.

Foligno (Perugia Prov.): Joust of the Quintana. This dates back to 1613 and is a competition between three representatives of the ten city districts (September 13).

Marostica (Vicenza Prov.): Living Chess. Played on the town square with members of the town representing the various chess pieces. It recalls the game that was played centuries ago when a young girl was contested by two local aspirants (September 6).

Mirabella Eclano (Avellino): « Feast of the Cart ». An obelisk, 750 feet high, is drawn by oxen through the town (September 20).

Naples: Festival of Piedigrotta. One of the most characteristic festivals of the region. Attractions include processions, song competitions, firework displays, etc. (September 7-14).

Pistoia: The Bear Game. A costume torneo dating back to the XIVth century.

San Marino (Republic of): Festival of San Marino. Celebrations in connection with the independence of the smallest republic in the world. Attractions include costumed processions and a crossbow competition.

Sansepolcro (Arezzo Prov.): Crossbow competition. In costume, this festival originates from rivalry between local crossbowmen and those of Gubbio during the Middle Ages (September 13).

ondrio: VIth September Festival of the Valtellina. International Folklore Festival (all September).

Venice: Regatta. Regatta for two-oar gondolas over a 7 kilometre course, preceded by a procession of boats recalling the days of the Republic of Venice. This is one of the most attractive regattas in the world.

MUSIC, THEATRE AND CINEMA

Bergamo: Autumn Opera Season and «Teatro delle Novità».

Perugia: Umbrian Musical Festival. A series of concerts of ancient and modern compositions (concludes in October).

Venice: Prose theatre festival. Italian and non-Italian theatre companies take part in this festival, including the Eduoardo De Filippo Company, the Connelly Company, an American Negro company, the Theatre National de Belgique. A play by Goldoni and a new Italian production will also be presented.

– World Congress on «Music and the Motion Picture» (September 1-11).

– International Festival of Contemporary Music. Selection of new compositions recently performed all over the world. A special evening will be devoted to music of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries.

– A concert of Oriental music, organised by Prof. Danilou of the French Institute of Indian Studies will be held at Isola San Giorgio.

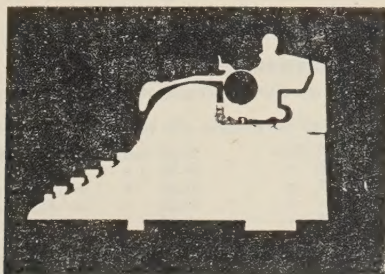
– The programme will also include a concert of electronic music (all the above will be held between September 11 and 25).

SPORT

Merano (Prov. of Bolzano): Merano Grand Prix. 5,000 metres flat race:

Monza (Milan): XXXth Italian Grand Prix. First held in 1921, this is the most important road meeting in Italy.

– XXXVIIth Motorcycle Gran Prix (The «Nations» Prize). The most important international competition to be held in Italy.



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<i>Rome time</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Wave Lengths (*)</i>
PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)			
01.30-01.50	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	19.48-25.20
PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)			
04.05-04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20-31.33
PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND			
10.00-10.15	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Talk and Souvenirs of Italy	
	Monday	We Want Music	13.91
	Tuesday	Songs for You	16.85
10.15-10.40	Wednesday	Music from Italy	19.58
	Thursday	Operatic music	
	Friday	Music for All	
	Saturday	Request music	
PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST			
10.20-10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	19.84 25.20
PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST			
11.45-12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88 19.40
PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA			
16.35-16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88
PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND			
19.20-19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Songs	
	Monday	Request programme and Mail Bag	
	Tuesday	Operatic music	31.33
19.33-19.40	Wednesday	Italy sings	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light music	
	Saturday	Talk	
18.55-19.10	Thursday	Problems of NATO	30.90
18.55-19.10	Monday	Problems of European Unity	41.24 50.34
NOCTURNE FROM ITALY			
23.35-06.40	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News at 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6.	35

Please note: Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during our transmissions.

(*)	13.91 metres = 21.56 Mc/s	25.40 metres = 11.81 Mc/s
	16.85 " = 17.80 "	30.90 " = 9.71 "
	16.58 " = 17.77 "	31.33 " = 9.57 "
	16.91 " = 17.74 "	41.24 " = 7.27 "
	14.48 " = 15.40 "	49.50 " = 6.06 "
	19.58 " = 15.32 "	49.92 " = 6.01 "
	19.84 " = 15.12 "	50.34 " = 5.96 "
	25.20 " = 11.90 "	355 " = 845 Kc/s

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves.
Below is a list of the hours of transmission and the wavelengths.

	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Wavelength</i>
1st Programme	Holidays	6.40-11; 12-24.10	approx. 49.50 metres = 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.40-9; 11-14.30; 16.20-24.10	" 31.53 " = 9.515 "
2nd Programme	Holidays	8.30-12; 18-23.30	" 41.81 " = 7.175 "
	Weekdays	9-11; 13-23.39	
3rd Programme	Holidays	16-18.30; 19-24 approx.	" 75.09 " = 3.095 "
	Weekdays	19-24 approx.	

EDITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES:

Via Veneto 56 - ROMA - Tel. 489.171

Annual subscription: (in Great Britain) 7s 6d.; (in U.S.A. and Canada) \$ 1.

Per copy: (in Great Britain) 1s 6d.; (in U.S.A. and Canada) 15 cents.

Autorizzazione del Tribunale di Roma No. 6216 del Registro Stampa

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